

## TILLMAN MUST GIVE BIG BOND

Taylor's Contestant Must Show  
That He Is In Good Faith.

## BILL REQUIRING SECURITY

Legislators Caucus and Determine That  
There Must Be No Play.

## SESSION WILL ADOPT RECOMMENDATION

Law Provides That a Contestant Shall  
Give Security in the Sum of  
\$25,000 Five Days Before  
the Returns Are  
Opened.

Nashville, Tenn., January 12.—(Special).—By a vote of 38 to 20 the joint caucus of the legislature today decided to pass the bill requiring the contestant for the office of governor to give bond for \$25,000 at least five days before the returns are opened, the legislature to declare the bond forfeited if they decide that the contest is not brought in good faith or for political purposes.

There were fourteen senators and forty-four representatives who voted in favor of the bill and two senators and eighteen representatives against it. This includes twenty-one proxies held by other members. The caucus was held beginning at 8 o'clock in the Maxwell house. After Chairman Jarvis called the meeting to order Senator Smithson moved to exclude everybody but members, but after some discussion, attorneys for Governor Taylor and members of the state committee were allowed to remain. The bill was then discussed.

Senator Canada and Representatives Caruthers, Farabaugh and Johnson, of Davidson, spoke against it and there were numerous speeches for it. Senator Canada said when republicans insisted on a bond for costs two years ago democrats had answered that the defeated candidate had a constitutional right to contest. He was opposed to making fish of one and fowl of another. He opposed discrimination and thought democrats should not change their principle every two years. He urged that democrats pause and if they passed the bill at all not have it apply to the present case.

Ex-Congressman Enlo, who had a proxy as a member of the state committee, urged the passage of the bill and said the democratic party would be in serious danger next election unless the election laws were changed and something done to counteract the influence of railroads and of Stahman's money.

Mr. Caruthers said that unless reforms were given the people democracy would be defeated two years from now, contest or no contest, but with reform the old-time majority would be rolled up.

Mr. Johnson, of Davidson, said the bond bill was morally wrong, but that he would vote for it if the caucus endorsed it over his earnest protest.

Speaker Thompson, of the senate, spoke for the bill, and it was then endorsed by the vote given.

Senator Gilliam and Representatives Doyle, Caldwell and Monteverde, all of Memphis, did not go into the caucus and will vote against the bill.

## DYNAMITE GUN BOAT READY

VESEVUS PUT IN COMMISSION  
AFTER A YEAR'S LAYOFF.

Vessel Has Been Thoroughly Overhauled and Will Now Watch  
Fillbusters in the South.

Philadelphia, January 12.—After having been out of service for more than a year, during which time she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, the United States dynamite gun vessel, the Vesuvius, went into commission at League Island navy yard at 1 o'clock this morning.

Lieutenant Commander John B. Pillsbury, five other officers and the crew of sixty-four men reported at League Island for duty this morning and they at once went aboard the vessel and the simple ceremony of commissioning the ship was soon over.

The cruiser's stores and ammunition are ready for her and will be put aboard at once and the ship will sail in a few days for southern waters to watch for fillbusters.

## TRIED TO POISON WHOLE FAMILY

Cook Finds Rough on Rats in Food for Family Breakfast.

Fredericksburg, Va., January 12.—The cook of Judge William S. Patton this morning discovered that rough on rats had been placed by some one in all the food for the family breakfast.

Had the food been prepared and served it is probable that the whole family would have been poisoned. It is thought that the poison was put there by the cook's husband.

## FATHER KILLS HIS DAUGHTER.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 12.—A general family row in the Davis family in Claiborne county yesterday afternoon resulted in the killing of Miss Jessie Davis, oldest daughter of Thomas Davis.

The father threw a rock at his son, which missed him and struck his daughter in the back, breaking her spinal column and killing her almost instantly. He is in jail at Tazewell.

## TO BLOW UP SPANISH SHIPS

Atlanta Man Proposes a Scheme  
for Cuba's Relief.

## WILL DESTROY BY WHOLESALE

W. H. Keeling Is Now In Washington  
in Conference with Cubans.

## SAWS HE CAN SMASH SPAIN'S NAVY

If His Proposition Is Accepted He Will  
Begin at Once His Preparations  
for the Task—It Is Under-  
stood To Involve Much  
Dynamite.

Washington, January 12.—(Special).—An Atlanta man has a plan to blow up the Spanish navy.

He is here and has been in close conference with the representatives of the Cuban republic, at whose disposal he has placed a remarkable invention.

From all I can learn, the representatives of the Cuban junta here are much taken with the offer that has been made them, and that there are likely to be sensational results of today's conference.

To blow up, not one ship, but the whole Spanish navy, to destroy, if it may be found necessary, the entire shipping in Havana harbor.

That is, in a nutshell, the proposition which has been made by Rev. W. H. Keeling, whose home is in Atlanta, and who has won both fame and money through several successful inventions. Atlantians will remember especially his ice machines and the ice palace, constructed by his process at the Cotton States and International exposition. For several years he has been building his machines at Dayton, but he has just closed a contract, I understand, to do his manufacturing at the Van Winkle shops, and it is there that the material for the Cuban venture will probably be made.

In his work Mr. Keeling has made a study of high explosives. He has recently been studying the question with special reference to marine use and claims to have perfected his plans so he is absolutely certain of results.

He Refuses To Talk.  
He will not talk about his offer, but I learn that he has asked the Cubans for no money until he can show results. In other words, he will equip such expedition as may be necessary. If he succeeds, he is to be paid. If he fails, he expects nothing.

His plan is based on dynamite torpedoes, to be blown by electricity. He says he is perfectly confident of his ability to carry all his plans into execution.

His visit and its object has been kept a profound secret.

Mr. Keeling believes by his plan one ship or a dozen could be destroyed with ease. He will not give details and naturally has sought to keep his offer from becoming public. He sympathizes deeply with the Cubans and believes he furnishes a solution as potent in bringing results as was the Monitor in the sixties.

It is his idea, after proving the worth of his invention, to sell it to our own government.

## JOHNSON JUMPS JUDGE MAGUIRE

Two California Congressmen Grow De-  
cidedly Angry.

## THEY MAY FIGHT IT OUT YET

Trouble Began Over the Pacific  
Funding Bill Question.

## T. S. DOYLE SUCCEEDS THE LATE TOM GIBSON

Speaker Reed Decides That the Fund-  
ing Bill Cannot Be Recommit-  
ted—Georgia Postoffices.

Washington, January 12.—(Special).—The house was treated today to an episode which would have called for pistols, coffee



and Sand Bar Ferry had it happened in Georgia.

The principals were two California congressmen, Grove Johnson and Judge Maguire.

They have been on the verge of clashing since the Pacific railroad bill came up, for they were prominent figures in the discussion, Johnson for the bill and Maguire against it. Johnson is the man who made the sensational and cowardly attack on Hearst, of The Examiner, a few days ago. It was expected that Maguire would get back at him, but Maguire was not allowed to finish his speech, so he had it all put in The Record, as is the usual plan.

The Record had it today. It scored Johnson unmercifully and told a story which referred to a decidedly shady past record. Johnson was not named in this connection, but when he got the floor today he acknowledged to having gone west as a result of troubles at Syracuse, told of his life in the west and his indorsements at the hands of the people who knew him best, grew fearful in denouncing such an attack on him as cowardly, and defended his attack on Hearst by saying it was the first

chance he had had to retaliate for the bitter attacks made on him by The Examiner. He grew eloquent about his own courage and threw down the gauntlet toward Maguire. The latter replied showing why it was his speech appeared in The Record and declared that it would have been even hotter if he could have delivered it from the floor.

There is a lot of talk about a duel, but there is little likelihood of there being anything of the kind. Johnson is a fiery little fellow with a bushy gray beard.

The Examiner has pictured him as a pug dog with Huntington's string around his neck, and this has not pleased him.

Speaker Reed has decided the point of order made on the motion to recommit the Pacific railroad funding bill, and has decided it against the bill.

In other words, he decides that it is not in order to move to commit a bill after the house, by voting down a motion to engross and pass to a third reading, had in a parliamentary way killed that bill.

The ruling is an important one, as it furnishes a precedent.

Of Special Georgia Interest.

Congressmen Maddox, Moses and Russell are still unable to attend the sessions of the house on account of illness. They were paired against the Pacific funding bill.

The announcement of the result of the January mental examinations at the military academy at West Point was made today and it shows that with about thirty others Frank E. Burke, of Georgia, and Marshall Hill Hart, of Alabama, failed. Burke was in the third class and Hart in the fourth.

The senate today confirmed T. S. Doyle, of Virginia, who succeeds the late Tom Gibson as consul at Beirut, Syria. Doyle is well known in Atlanta.

Georgia fourth class postmasters appointed today were:

C. M. Killian, at Penn.

Dooly county, vice A. E. Colwell; J. T. Butler, at Penns. Greene county, vice W. H. Griffin; L. H. Wansley, Ruckersville, Elbert county, vice J. W. Haley; R. W. Godfrey, Rutherford, Oconee county, vice M. A. Ryles.

The house passed late this afternoon a bill appropriating \$1,480 to pay the expenses of the last illness of ex-Speaker Crisp. The bill passed by a unanimous vote.

OHL.

## MARK HANNA BREAKING DOWN.

OHIO MAN'S FRIENDS ARE VERY  
UNEASY ABOUT HIM.

Chairman Needs a Rest, but Declines  
To Take It Until He Is Through  
His Work.

Cleveland, O., January 12.—Mark Hanna is on the verge of a break down.

He denies that he is suffering from anything but a severe cold, but his friends are worried about him and are constantly advising him to take a rest.

It is a fact that only his indomitable will power has carried him through his work during the last week.

He made up his mind to go to Thomasville, Ga., for a rest, and then he changed it and said that he would stick to the field until his work was done.

## BOILER EXPLODES, KILLING TWO

Portsmouth, O., January 12.—The boiler of Burton Addis's saw mill, at Miller's Run, fifteen miles from this city, blew up this morning, killing Elijah Hickman and James Snyder, employees, and injuring Hiram Hickman and James Glassburn. The latter will die.

## FIVE PERSONS DIE IN AN EXPLOSION

Tankhouse at Powder Mills Blows Up,  
Scattering Death.

## TWENTY MEN ARE INJURED

Employees and the Owner Are Torn  
Into Little Particles.

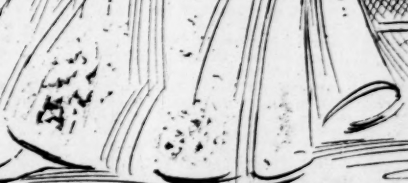
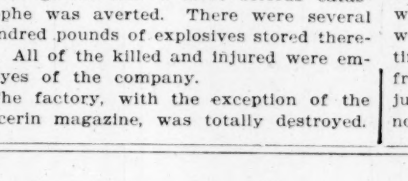
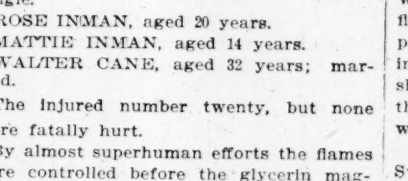
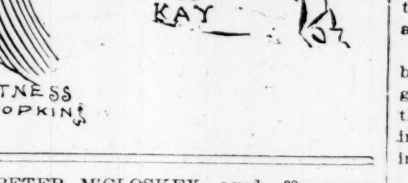
## TWENTY OTHERS WERE BADLY INJURED

Residences for Miles Around Were  
Shattered—Not a Window Re-  
mains in the Vicinity.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 12.—At 12 o'clock this morning a tank house of the Columbia Power Company, located in a hollow a half mile from the Ohio river and midway between the boroughs of Shousetown and Shanopin blew up.

Five minutes later a storage room, in which was stored a large quantity of explosive material, was also shattered by a terrific explosion. The dead:

L. D. STACKNEY, proprietor of the factory, 40 years old; single.



PETER MCLOSKEY, aged 38 years; single.

ROSE INMAN, aged 20 years.

MATTIE INMAN, aged 14 years.

WALTER CANE, aged 32 years; married.

The injured number twenty, but none were fatally hurt.

By almost superhuman efforts the flames were controlled before the glycerin magazine ignited and a more serious catastrophe was averted. There were several hundred pounds of explosives stored there. All of the killed and injured were employees of the company.

The factory, with the exception of the glycerin magazine, was totally destroyed.

## INVESTIGATION FLASHLIGHT TURNED ON JUDGE J. L. SWEAT'S RECORD

Dramatic Incidents of the First Day's Session of the Investigating  
Committee--What Was Brought Out by the Examina-  
tion of the Various Witnesses.

## MISS LELA BRADLEY GIVES HER STORY OF THE ENCOUNTER

Tells of the Indian Spring Meeting With Judge Sweat and Gives  
a Graphic Description of His Conduct--Lively Scene  
Between Judge A. J. Crovatt and Con-  
gressman-elect Brantley.

The searchlight of official investigation was flashed suddenly on the record of Judge John L. Sweat, of the Brunswick circuit, yesterday.

What it disclosed caused the great crowd assembled in the senate chamber to gather excitedly about the stand where the nine members of the house committee were seated.

Two sessions of the committee were held during the day.

Two features of the charges against the judge were examined.

At the morning session the incidents of the bankers' banquet on St. Simon's island were drawn out of witnesses who gave graphic and picturesque descriptions of the eloquence of Judge Sweat on that occasion.

Late in the afternoon the committee got hold of the sizzling section of the charges, and when Miss Lela Bradley, the pretty young lady from Monroe, stepped out and blushing told the story of her meeting with Judge Sweat at Indian Spring, there was a sensational stir in the galleries, and the people crowded forward to hear the account of her alleged wrongs. A spirit of impetuous defiance shot from her blue eyes when she took the stand, but under the continued interrogation embarrassment caused her to weep slightly.

Senator Carter conducted his own case except for help from the committee and the assistance of Judge A. J. Crovatt, from Brunswick, who volunteered to take up the case for him.

Lively cross-questioning came between Judge Crovatt and Congressman-elect W. G. Brantley, counsel for Judge Sweat, which gave a new view of the case to the south Georgia people last night. Among the Brunswick people this incident was thoroughly discussed.

In the morning Judge Sweat made answer to charges against him and read the details of his record on the points in question with a voice ringing with emotion. It was a strong statement and visibly impressed the committee.

It is thought that the investigation of the charges against Judge Sweat will be finished today. Two sessions of the committee will be held.

Tomorrow it is expected that the case against Judge Seaborn Reese will be taken up. Chairman Felder states that he hopes to get in all evidence in five days on both cases. The committee, which is composed of Representatives Felder, Slaton, Hall, Hawes, Whipple, Pierce, Meldrim, Bosworth and Boynton, took up every detail of the evidence yesterday. All state that the investigation will be as thorough as that of the first day.

## SOME LIVELY SCENES AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Those who had heard the testimony in the morning, which, in the main, dealt with the condition of Judge Sweat at the bankers' banquet, were not prepared for the sensational turn of the case in the afternoon.

The investigation of Senator Carter had become substantial indeed. It was no longer a delusion and a sham, according to the story of a fair young lady who tripped in and gave a vivid account of her meeting with the judge at Indian Spring.

She was a young lady with blue eyes, was Miss Lela Bradley, eyes that first flashed fire, then melted into tears. Her peach-tinged complexion was heightened in coloring by the glow of excitement, and she hit her red lips under her veil while the most delicate points of the testimony were touched on.

She told of the meeting with Judge Sweat, a sunrise meeting, when he passed around the water at the spring and afterwards invited her to go to walk in the woods. Other girls were with her at the time, but this did not prevent the judge from asking her to take the stroll. The judge, she said, called again in the afternoon while she was at home, and invited

her to the porch, but she demurred and he left.

Colonel Jesse Mercer, formerly of the revenue service, played a role in her story, and came to her with the offer of \$500 from Judge Sweat to settle matters.

All this she told in the most graphic manner.

Another unexpected event in the afternoon session was the testimony of Judge A. J. Crovatt, who had volunteered to act as counsel in assisting Senator Carter.

The story of his connection with the case was brought out in a clever manner by Colonel W. G. Brantley.

Altogether the whole afternoon session was teeming with interest.

When the committee convened at 2:30 o'clock Mr. W. M. Toomer, formerly stenographer to Judge Sweat, was called. Senator Carter for the first few minutes conducted the investigation and questioned the witness on the scene at the banquet and the sale of liquor at the St. Simons bar. Mr. Toomer said:

"I was the official stenographer of the circuit. I passed the room in which whisky and drinks were served at the St. Simons bar. I looked in and saw the judge and several gentlemen drinking. It was about daylight when we reached Brunswick on the return trip. The judge was asleep when we landed, as were quite a number of other gentlemen."

Senator Carter wished to know if Judge Sweat was drunk enough to vomit.

Mr. Toomer replied that the judge did vomit just before reaching Brunswick.

Questioned as to what transpired at the court next day, Mr. Toomer said that he was at the court and in the room just before court convened.

"Several gentlemen were there," he said, "and one of us asked Judge Sweat whether he was able to preside. He said that he was and walked right in and convened court. We had reached Brunswick as the day was dawning. Just why we advised him not to go on the bench was clear. The judge had done what he had never done before in his official career."

"I want to know," said Senator Carter, "whether the judge was fit to go on the bench."

"My recollection is," answered Mr. Toomer, "that physically he was not in a good condition, but his conduct proved that he was all right. He did nothing that was illegal or unwise and nothing that would subject him to criticism anywhere. I am a lawyer and have practiced before him and know that his actions on that day were as normal as on any day during his career on the bench."

Colonel W. H. Brantley Testifies.

Here Chairman Felder announced that no further testimony was desired by the committee on the point of Judge Sweat being drunk.

Congressman-elect Brantley, the attorney for Judge Sweat, was called and questioned in reference to the order being issued adjourning court the day after the banquet.

"Who was it that drew the order," asked Senator Carter.

"I did," replied Mr. Brantley. "At the time I was solicitor general. I did not see the judge, but I took the responsibility on myself to draw the order. It was reported to me that the judge was sick from the effects of a drunk. As soon as the order was drawn Judge Sweat came in."

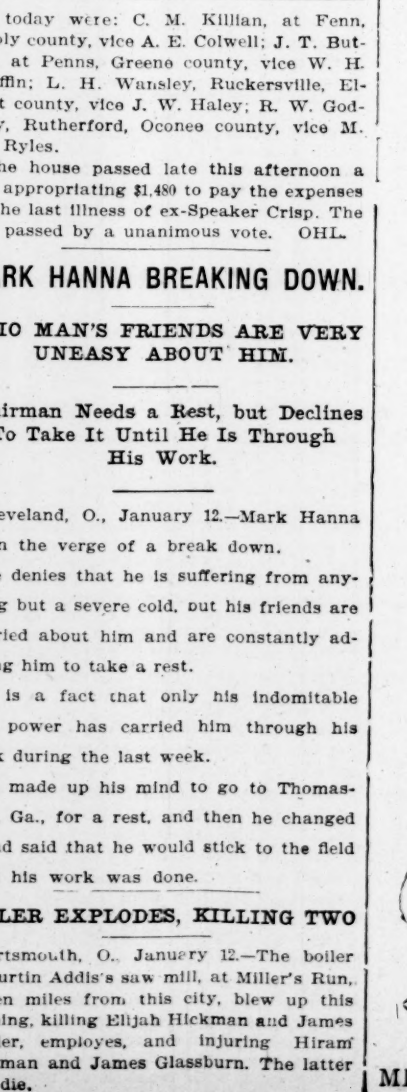
"I'll ask you," said Senator Carter, "whether you did not try to induce the judge not to hold court."

"I must say that, judging from his

Continued on Fourth Page.



JUDGE SWEAT, WHO DENIES THE CHARGES.



MISS BRADLEY, WHO TESTIFIES AGAINST JUDGE SWEAT.







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## RED-HOT FAREWELL

Governor Evans Roasts Everything in His Valedictory.

## JUMPS ON THE STATE PRESS

Dispensary Law Is Declared To Be More Effective Than Ever.

## TOWNS AND CITIES DON'T FIND FAVOR

Education Receives a Kind Word, but Clemson College and Penitentiary Are Scored Unmercifully.

Columbia, S. C., January 12.—(Special).—South Carolina's general assembly convened at noon today. It contains a majority of new members, young men being conspicuous for the first time since suffrage was given the negro. There was but one colored member, R. B. Anderson, coming from Georgetown.

While the negroes are largely in the majority there, they have agreed with the whites for several years to divide the offices and Anderson is their respectable representative.

Frank B. Gary was re-elected speaker without opposition. W. H. Yiddell, of Edgefield, withdrawing.

Editor W. B. McSweney will assume the duties of president of the senate upon his inauguration as lieutenant governor. Treasurer-elect Timmerman presided today.

The governor's message was sent to both houses and printed copies were laid on the members' desks, but there was no anxiety to hear it today, so its reading was postponed until tomorrow.

## Red-Hot Farewell Message.

Although Governor Evans, upon retiring, was not expected to have much to say, his farewell message contains over 16,000 words. After the opening paragraph he waded into the dispensary, using language in his attack upon the daily press the like of which has not been heard in this state since the heat of the senatorial campaign last summer.

"Two years ago," he said, "I was elected governor to succeed a leader of a revolution who, to use his own language, was the 'worst hated and most loved man' who had ever entered the politics of our state. The policy I was to pursue was already formed by the people, and the only issue made was as to the enforcement of the dispensary law, whether it should be aggressive with a view to destroying the illicit traffic in liquor or whether it should be of a milk and cider form as our enemies would have it, with the hope of its final repeal. My nomination and election meant the former and I have endeavored to be true to that policy. It would have been an easy matter for me to have placed my enemies at the head of the reform movement by giving ear to the overtures of the whisky element and their allies in the cities of the state, the daily press. These people who slandered and vilified the framers of the dispensary law have continued their stubborn warfare to an extent that would barely be tolerated by a less conservative people."

"They have not been content to express their contempt of the law, but have attempted to drag down by lying and slander every official connection with the administration of the law."

"Every error in bookkeeping of an inexperienced dispenser has been magnified into an embezzlement."

"Every arrest of an illicit dealer in liquor by a constable has been characterized as the vilest oppression of innocent and law-abiding citizens."

"If perchance an offender is killed while resisting the officers carrying on his damnable traffic, it is classed as murder most foul. These reports are sent out to the world as truths, when, as a matter of fact, they are brazen falsehoods."

"It is a disgraceful spectacle that South Carolinians should descend so low as to slander their own government for political malice."

"The poor hireling who lies for money can assume a degree of pity, but the press that sells itself to the worst element of society and encourages sedition and insurrection should not be tolerated."

**Says Dispensary Law Is Stronger.**

"The dispensary law is stronger today than at any time since its enactment and is better enforced."

The governor then goes at length into the business of the dispensary, asserting that the changes made in the law by the last legislature by his advice have been very beneficial. In reference to the statement of a former commissioner—D. H. Traxler—that the dispensary had made profits of \$151,000, when bookkeepers could not figure it out, the governor says:

"This was simply an error in bookkeeping, and in crediting to the profit account what had not accrued."

There has been a great deal of talk about this discrepancy in the commissioner's report.

The governor figures the total earned and unearned profits of the dispensary to state, counties and towns, for the past year, at \$29,622, with net profits of \$20,000.

As to the enforcement of the law Governor Evans says:

"The improvement of the dispensary law has been the bane of the whisky dealer, the terror of the illicit distiller, the pitiful excuse for the opposition of hypocrites and cranks, and the platform of disgruntled politicians catering to local influences, good or bad."

The amount of "stuff" seized by constables during the year is stated: In the upper section, 2,245 gallons brandy, 90 gallons beer, 8,073 gallons cider and beer in bottles, 12 gallons, 16 mules and horse and 10 distilleries. In the lower section, 6,000 gallons whisky, wine and brandy, 28 gallons of beer, 2,220 gallons of beer and cider in kegs, 3 vehicles, 4 horses and mules and 1 distillery.

The law is reported better enforced with a decrease in violators.

"We have been greatly embarrassed by the decision of the United States court," continues the governor, "which allows the importation of whisky for personal use. The matter is now before the United States supreme court and if our position is sustained we will be able to continue our policy."

**Shortens your food, lengthens your life.**

**Cottolene**

The N. K. Fairbank Company.

St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore.

## GOV. CARR NOW OUT

North Carolina Passes from Democracy to Republicanism.

## COMPLETE CHANGE IS MADE

Russell Delivers His Inaugural and It Does Not Please.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS JUMPS ON EVERYTHING

Tom Watson Takes an Advisory Hand in Tar Heel Politics—The Legislature at Work.

Raleigh, N. C., January 12.—(Special).—The feature of the day was the inauguration of the state officers, which followed the canvass of the vote and which took place in the hall of the house of commons. This was so cramped that not over four hundred persons could witness it.

The oaths were administered by Chief Justice Faircloth. The new officers are: D. L. Russell, governor; Charles A. Reynolds, lieutenant governor and president of the senate; W. H. Worth, treasurer; Cyrus Thompson, secretary of state; Hal W. Ayer, auditor; Charles H. Mehane, superintendent of public instruction; Z. V. Walzer, attorney general.

All are populists or republicans and for the first time in twenty-one years North Carolina passes out of democratic hands. The opening of Governor Russell's inaugural address was not liked by the democrats, and some republicans criticized it as being too much like a Spanish war proclamation.

Governor Russell says the railway commission has done a great work and the passenger rates are reasonable, but freight rates are excessive; that the lease of the North Carolina railway to the Southern must be revoked because it is ultra-vires and void; that the state's expenses can be reduced by the abolition of the geological survey and the bureau of labor statistics; that lynchings must be stopped by giving the governor power to call a court inquest; that harshly punishing criminals occurred in which the victim would have been convicted and that the law's delay is the only reasonable excuse; that the charter of railways not complying with the law must be revoked; that rate cutting by railways is beneficial and control or absorption of competition lines must be prohibited; that cities and towns must be protected against danger of misrule by propertyless and ignorant elements; that immigration from other states and from Europe must be encouraged; that pensions and homes for Confederate veterans must be increased; that the state's expenses must be fostered and state aid be continued.

Governor Russell went to the executive office, where Governor Carr welcomed him, and took charge. He went to the executive mansion for lunch and tonight was given a reception by the Capital Club, the leading social organization.

Senator Pritchard and five congressmen also attended this. Senator Butler was too ill to attend.

Congressman Skinner, who is leading the bolting populists in the senatorial fight against Butler, today received the following telegram from Tom Watson, of Georgia:

"If I were a fusilier at all, I would be a reputable one and keep faith with my allies. If Senator Pritchard was worthy of populist support, I would have made him my ally two years ago, he is worthy of it now."

Bills were introduced in the legislature today to repeal the acts requiring sworn statements of election expenses to be made and requiring judges upon petition to appoint two additional county commissioners; to require all counties chartered in other states and desiring to do business in North Carolina to file copies of their charters in each county where they wish to operate; to establish a reformatory for young criminals.

**State Support of Schools.**

The governor makes a strong showing on the schools and colleges, and expresses himself in favor of the state's support of those established institutions which have been receiving appropriations.

As to Clemson college, the governor is not enthusiastic. There are 245 students in the college, of which 109 are in the preparatory or fitting school department. There has been a large falling off in the number of students, and the governor says he must leave to the speculation of the legislature.

"The fitting school," he says, "should be abolished, instead of coming in competition with the high schools of the state. The state supports the free common schools, and there is no reason why the people should be taxed to support a high school at this college. Make the college what it ought to be—a high institution of learning—and do not fill it up with boys anxious to don a uniform and be placed upon a footing with college students, and I believe the college will be more prosperous. The buildings and equipment of this institution are the equal of any in the south, and the state has spared no expense in making it a success. In fact, it has been the idol of the reform movement, and the people have dealt with it with a lavish hand; and if there is any failure to fulfill expectations of the people, the blame must rest where it belongs—on the shoulders of those charged with its management."

The governor reports that the state has made a handsome income by adopting the recommendation and lending the money of the sinking fund on state bonds.

An unsatisfactory showing is made of the phosphate industry, which is being run by reason of the crippled condition of the industry being severe—the royalty being greatly reduced from previous years and the outlook being gloomy.

**AMENDED PETITION FILED.**

**UNITED STATES STRENGTHENS CASE AGAINST PIPE TRUST.**

Bill Charges the Defendants with Expecting To Realize Heavily and Asks for Dissolution.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 12.—A new chapter in the prosecution of the trusts instituted by the United States circuit court of an amended petition in the government's suit brought December 10, 1896, against the Associated Pipe Works, more commonly denominated the cast iron pipe trust.

Embraced in this association are all the pipe makers of the central states, lying between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. The petition alleges that defendants have all violated the restraining order of the court prohibiting shipments from one state to another under the same terms of the combination existing between the companies, without having made the requisite bonds.

The entire United States is classified under two heads, free territory and pay territory, prices in the free territory being regulated by competition and natural supplies, while in the pay territory an exorbitant bonus is added to the prevailing rates in the former, and divided among the members of the pool without regard to the amount of pipe actually turned out by the capacity of the plant.

Defendants expected to realize, so charges the bill, \$1,400,000 in bonuses alone during the year 1896. The application for dissolution by injunction of the court, will be heard by Judge Clark, January 25th.

## SMITH AND WHITE DO A DRAW.

Californian Fails To Beat the Chicago Boy Out.

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Governor Russell says the railway commission has done a great work and the passenger rates are reasonable, but freight rates are excessive; that the lease of the North Carolina railway to the Southern must be revoked because it is ultra-vires and void; that the state's expenses can be reduced by the abolition of the geological survey and the bureau of labor statistics; that lynchings must be stopped by giving the governor power to call a court inquest; that harshly punishing criminals occurred in which the victim would have been convicted and that the law's delay is the only reasonable excuse; that the charter of railways not complying with the law must be revoked; that rate cutting by railways is beneficial and control or absorption of competition lines must be prohibited; that cities and towns must be protected against danger of misrule by propertyless and ignorant elements; that immigration from other states and from Europe must be encouraged; that pensions and homes for Confederate veterans must be increased; that the state's expenses must be fostered and state aid be continued.

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**State Support of Schools.**

The governor makes a strong showing on the schools and colleges, and expresses himself in favor of the state's support of those established institutions which have been receiving appropriations.

As to Clemson college, the governor is not enthusiastic. There are 245 students in the college, of which 109 are in the preparatory or fitting school department. There has been a large falling off in the number of students, and the governor says he must leave to the speculation of the legislature.

"The fitting school," he says, "should be abolished, instead of coming in competition with the high schools of the state. The state supports the free common schools, and there is no reason why the people should be taxed to support a high school at this college. Make the college what it ought to be—a high institution of learning—and do not fill it up with boys anxious to don a uniform and be placed upon a footing with college students, and I believe the college will be more prosperous. The buildings and equipment of this institution are the equal of any in the south, and the state has spared no expense in making it a success. In fact, it has been the idol of the reform movement, and the people have dealt with it with a lavish hand; and if there is any failure to fulfill expectations of the people, the blame must rest where it belongs—on the shoulders of those charged with its management."

The governor reports that the state has made a handsome income by adopting the recommendation and lending the money of the sinking fund on state bonds.

An unsatisfactory showing is made of the phosphate industry, which is being run by reason of the crippled condition of the industry being severe—the royalty being greatly reduced from previous years and the outlook being gloomy.

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Bill Charges the Defendants with Expecting To Realize Heavily and Asks for Dissolution.

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Embraced in this association are all the pipe makers of the central states, lying between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. The petition alleges that defendants have all violated the restraining order of the court prohibiting shipments from one state to another under the same terms of the combination existing between the companies, without having made the requisite bonds.

The entire United States is classified under two heads, free territory and pay territory, prices in the free territory being regulated by competition and natural supplies, while in the pay territory an exorbitant bonus is added to the prevailing rates in the former, and divided among the members of the pool without regard to the amount of pipe actually turned out by the capacity of the plant.

Defendants expected to realize, so charges the bill, \$1,400,000 in bonuses alone during the year 1896. The application for dissolution by injunction of the court, will be heard by Judge Clark, January 25th.

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SOME LIVELY SCENES  
AT AFTERNOON SESSION.Miss Bradley, a Pretty Young  
Lady, Tells How She Was  
Accosted by the Judge  
at Indian Spring.

Continued from First Page.

physical condition. I did not think he was  
able to sit on the bench all day, but his  
mind was perfectly clear and his actions af-  
terwards showed that he was in a good  
condition.

## Crovatt's Warm Words.

Judge A. J. Crovatt, acting counsel for  
Senator Carter, was called and interrogated  
by Senator Carter. His testimony was  
warm."It has been the custom," he said, "to  
call the court at 9:30 o'clock. Judge Sweat  
arrived later—about 9:45 o'clock. I should  
think the parties in the courtroom had  
dispersed. The judge came in and was  
told to the jury room. Judge Slaton, Mr.  
Brantley, Judge Merriam and Mr. Toomer  
were with him. He was not entirely drunk.  
He was not sober. He was half drunk. He  
showered through, and in my opinion, was  
in no condition to hold court. It would have  
been far better for him to have taken the  
advice of his friends."Following this direct testimony from  
Judge Crovatt came an interesting exposé  
as to the causes which led up to his  
taking an interest in the case. He was  
warmly questioned by Colonel Brantley and  
made warm replies.Mr. Brantley drew from Judge Crovatt  
that he had actively interested himself in  
the case because of personal reasons. He  
acknowledged remaining open to the  
possibility, but said it was in a spirit of jest, that  
if Judge Sweat did not seat him in the ma-  
jority contest which was up, he would  
have Senator Carter."What are your personal relations with  
Judge Sweat?" asked Mr. Brantley."I have no respect for him and do not  
think that he is a fit person to sit on the  
bench. My opinion is based on his actions  
on the bench. My interest in this case is  
his bad administration of his office."Mr. Brantley questioned Judge Crovatt  
closely in regard to the incident of court."How many times did you take charge  
of criminal cases during my term as solicitor?"  
asked Mr. Brantley.

"I do not know."

"What business did you have at the  
court that morning?"

"I do not know."

"Was it you who furnished this informa-  
tion to Senator Carter?""I gave some of it, but not to Senator  
Carter. I talked to a party in Atlanta  
about it.""Were you not a candidate for mayor of  
Brunswick?"

"Yes."

"And did you not receive one out of  
four votes?"

"About that."

"And did you not say when the contest  
was brought up before Judge Sweat, if he  
did not seat you, you would have Senator  
Carter to jump him?"

"I believe so, but I said so in jest."

"Ah, in jest? Judge Crovatt gave in-  
formation to Senator Carter just two weeks  
ago?""I may have suggested it, but I did not  
bring charges," replied Judge Crovatt."I understood you to say, Judge Crovatt,  
that you knew of no improper ruling that  
the judge made on the day in court.""I have no opinion to express," was the  
quick reply."Why did you say that it would have  
been better for the judge not to have held  
court?""I thought his physical condition was  
bad and did not justify his going on the  
bench."The committee had no other questions  
and Judge Crovatt was excused.His evidence created quite a sensation  
among the crowd of Brunswick people pre-  
sent. Judge Crovatt did not hesitate to  
speak out. Looking squarely at Judge  
Sweat he said that he did not think he was  
the man for a superior court judge.

The Indian Spring Affair.

Up to this time, except for the testimony  
of Judge Crovatt, the character of evi-  
dence brought out did not come up to  
what the crowd which has jammed the  
galleries and on the floor had expected.When Senator Carter announced that he  
was ready to take up the Indian Spring  
incident there was a gasp of surprise and  
the people gathered near the place where  
the committee was seated.The full details of the sensational affair  
were brought out by Judge Crovatt, an old  
man with white beard, told that his daugh-  
ter and niece came home one morning in  
the summer of 1925 in a state of excitement  
and told that they had been insulted at  
the spring. He started out to find the man,  
but could not do so. He heard that it was  
Judge Sweat and afterwards learned that  
he had offered money to the young ladies  
to settle the affair.Mr. Faulkner stated that he would have  
been satisfied with an apology.Jolly George Collier was closely ques-  
tioned about the incident of the spring,  
but the most interesting witness came in  
Miss Lela Bradley, the young lady whom  
it is charged Judge Sweat insulted. During  
the morning she was seated in the lobby  
room, but at the moment when the witness  
for the Indian Spring affair came forward, she  
wore a dark veil and sailor hat. Now and  
then she looked with flashing eyes in the  
direction of Judge Sweat."Have you ever seen that man since?"  
was asked."Yes," she replied, snapping a quick  
glance at Judge Sweat. "There he sits over  
there."This feature of the case occupied the re-  
mainder of the afternoon.

George Collier on the Stand.

After Judge Crovatt, Mr. George Collier  
was called."I was the general manager of the In-  
dian Spring Stock Company," he said.Senator Carter conducted the testimony,  
and asked if he knew of The Looking  
Glass article."A young gentleman came and brought  
a letter from Mr. Oth Stein. I told him  
I was there only one day while Judge  
Sweat was there, and knew nothing of  
the incident. I did not confer with Mr.  
Stein, and did not see him until the  
article was published. I do not mean to  
say that I did not confer with any repre-  
sentative of the paper.""Was it true that you invited the judge  
to leave?" asked Mr. Carter."Mr. Bryan Collier was in charge. I had  
nothing to do with the management of  
the hotel.""Did you have any conversation with  
Judge Sweat?""I do not know whether or not I saw  
him. I had no talk with him in regard to  
Mrs. Crosby or Miss Bradley or Miss  
Faulkner.""Do you know whether Mr. Bryan Col-  
lier has been subpoenaed?""No, sir. I came here myself only be-  
cause I saw my name in the paper."

"What did you say to Mr. Stein?"

"I said that, as far as I knew from re-  
ports, his accounts were true.""Didn't you say something about the  
chambermaid?" asked Senator Carter."I did not, and know nothing about  
the matter," replied Mr. Collier.Hon. Hewitt Hall asked if he knew  
anything at all about the Indian Spring  
incident.

George Collier smiled.

"Hon. Mr. Hall," he said, "a lady crossing  
the bridge one afternoon, Judge Sweat  
was on the veranda. He saw her and met  
her; bowed, and they went about the house  
in full view of everybody. This was  
after the alleged shower. I do not know  
whether he had an engagement with theJudge J. L. Sweat Makes Answer.  
Gives an Explicit Account of All the Incidents of the  
Features of the Charges Made Against Him.Judge J. L. Sweat made a full statement to the investigating committee yester-  
day.It was an explicit answer to all charges against him, and covered every detail  
of the case.He read it in a strong, determined voice, occasionally glancing at Senator  
Yancey Carter, who was seated just opposite.

The full answer of Judge Sweat was as follows:

Hon. T. B. Felder, Chairman, and Members of the Committee—Gentlemen: In  
making this, my formal answer to the charges preferred against me by Senator  
W. Y. Carter, of the thirty-first district, I desire first to submit certain pre-  
liminary statements. The senate having under consideration a bill looking to a  
change in the mode of electing circuit court judges and solicitors, it was con-  
tended that the existing system was pernicious, contests before the legislature  
frequently resulting in the election of improper men and those who were not  
the choice of the people. It was during the debate upon this bill and while such  
contention was being made that Senator Carter made his sweeping charges  
against the present judiciary of the state. While it is not proper in this con-  
nection for me to express any opinion in reference thereto, yet in view of the  
manner of my own elevation to the bench and continuance in office, I have  
thought proper to refer to the matter to show the inapplicability of the discus-  
sion and contention mentioned to my own case. I was first appointed by Gov-  
ernor W. Y. Northern in 1922 to succeed Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, resigned;  
elected by the legislature at its fall session that year without contest for the  
remainder of the unexpired term, and two years later was re-elected without op-  
position or contest for my present term. I mention this also with pardonable  
pride as showing the confidence and esteem in which I have been held and as  
evidence of the very highest form in which it could be expressed, of the faith-  
ful, efficient and impartial manner in which I have performed the important  
and responsible duties devolving upon me. And in this connection I trust I may  
be pardoned for mentioning the fact that, pending the charges now made  
against me, I have received from nine-tenths of the members of the bar and  
county officers of my circuit a voluntary expression of their continued confidence  
and esteem."My answer may be more clearly understood, it is necessary to bear  
in mind all the details of The Looking Glass article and as well of the supple-  
mental charges preferred against me, as I propose to answer them fully and to  
their minutest details.""When The Looking Glass article was published it was determined upon the  
advice of friends that I could not afford to take any notice of a sensational and  
irresponsible newspaper publication, however scandalous, false and malicious it  
was, and hence it was permitted to pass unnoticed. But when presented by a  
senator, more than a year afterwards, the least I could then do was to denounce  
it as I did and to state my purpose and readiness to show its utter falsity, and  
without any suggestion from me the legislature, in its wisdom, has afforded me  
the opportunity of doing so through the medium of this honorable committee."I am aware that the burden of proof rests upon the senator making the  
charges to establish their truth before a committee sitting as an impartial tri-  
bunal, which I realize he cannot do, and I understand, of course, that only so  
far as the charges relate to and affect my official conduct and duties are they the  
proper subject matter of legislative action, which under the charges made and  
applied in The Looking Glass article and supplemental charges, only include the  
Crosby case and alleged drunkenness on the bench. Yet, desiring full, thorough  
and complete vindication, I want all proper and legitimate evidence to be  
relative to each and every charge of wrong doing made against me, so that I  
may not only be exonerated as a judge, but gentleman as well. And notwithstanding  
a populist senator has made charges against a democratic judge, I expect  
the truth to be so overwhelming in my favor as to demand exonerated and  
vindication from democrats and populists alike.Now as to the Looking Glass article and the charges therein applied, I  
have to say that D. M. Crosby had been admitted to bail by me in the sum of  
\$5,000 under the charge of murder more than a year and a half before the alleged  
meeting between his wife and myself at Indian Spring, so that my action in  
that respect could not be the result of any undue influence resulting from such  
meeting, and as I shall show my conduct throughout said case was that of an  
impartial judge, I did not only not take Mrs. D. M. Crosby to Indian Spring and  
leave her off as my stenographer, but neither knew anything of the visit of the  
other, as I will show, until we met there by chance. After months of arduous, incessant  
labor with the courts I went to the springs for a little recreation at the  
earnest solicitation of my friend, Mr. J. L. Beach, of Brunswick, clerk of Glynn  
superior court, who, with his family, was spending a while there for his health,  
and was his guest at the Wigwam hotel for a few days. Mrs. D. M. Crosby, of Appling  
county, and they stopped at the Elder house. I only visited the Elder house once  
while they were there, and that on occasion Mrs. D. M. Crosby had gone to  
the spring alone one afternoon, her aunt feeling too unwell to accompany her,  
as I learned, and a hard rain coming up very suddenly and she being without  
an umbrella and mine being in my room, she went into the Wigwam hotel,  
which was near by, at my request. It being some time before the rain cleared  
and remained there until the rain grew lighter, sitting on the veranda most of the  
time and walking with me along the veranda and through the corridors, look-  
ing at the hotel and the views to be seen from it. When, getting my umbrella  
from my room, I escorted Mrs. Crosby back to the Elder house, and this was the  
only time, so far as I know, she was at the Wigwam hotel while I was there.The chambermaid did my room door open, putting the water and towels in for  
me, and when I went in and got my umbrella and passed out to the  
corridor into my room, on which I wished to do some writing that night,  
and I have since learned some ladies who were sitting near by, heard what I said  
and remarked that the lady who was with me that afternoon and who was  
unknown to them, must be my stenographer. As for the gossip in that con-  
nection, I have no objection to its being made public, but I deny most positively  
and so far as taking moonlight strolls with her is concerned, no such thing took  
place, and so far as it is charged or implied that either at Indian Spring then  
or at any other time or place improper relations existed between us or anything  
wrong whatever occurred between us it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.Soon after the publication of The Looking Glass article there was some corre-  
spondence between myself and certain parties at Baxley in reference to it, but  
I deny it positively having written to Judge Parker or any one else anything  
in the nature of a confession or of an incriminating character, but protested  
then, as I have always done, my innocence of the charges made and applied.  
Mrs. Crosby is a perfect lady so far as I know, and any man or newspaper at-  
tempting to defame her in connection with me is guilty of a most dastardly and  
outrageous slander.Early on the morning soon after my arrival at Indian Spring the first of the  
week, I met several women at the springs, and while waiting on them, dip-  
ping and drinking water, and in leaving the spring, I remarked in a spirit of fun  
to a little girl, whom I understood to be Miss Faulkner, that if I was not feel-  
ing too weak from recent slight indisposition I would race with her up the hill,  
and this was all I ever said to her and before finally separating some pleas-  
ant and important remarks were indulged in to others, but I deny most positively  
making any insulting or improper remarks or proposals to them or any one  
of them or in their presence, and if anything was said by me in reference tocross, I have never seen him. The day  
afterwards Jesse Mercer came to see me.  
He was an acquaintance of mine. He said  
he came to represent Judge Sweat.Here Mr. Brantley stated that he had re-  
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Mercer and Mr. Faulkner go in.treating and money nothing was meant by it beyond treating them to fruits and  
candies at the little store near the spring, if we met there again. In leaving  
the spring I walked around to or near the bridge over the creek, opposite the  
Wigwam hotel, where I left the party, going up to the hotel barber shop near by,  
where I had started."My friend, Mr. Beach, who was unwell, had complained about the peaches we  
were getting at the hotel and expressed a desire for some better ones. That after-  
noon, while he was there, but I was a waiter, and I saw some peaches on a table  
peaches on the trees at a place near by and went up to the house with a view of  
getting some for Mr. Beach. On reaching the house I saw the same party of  
women there I had met at the spring, and, after speaking to them and finding  
the peaches were the same kind we had been getting at the hotel, I left. I re-  
mained at the spring some days after that and only casually met or passed  
during that time, in going to or returning from the spring. My information is  
that the young lady in question was a Miss Lela Bradley, living near Moon, Ga.,  
and that she was visiting the spring at the time, stopping at the home of G.  
Faulkner, to whose family she was related. I do not know Mr. Faulkner and  
have never met him to my knowledge. If, during my visit at the spring he was  
looking for me I did not know it and hence could not have been avoiding a meet-  
ing with him.""After leaving the spring on Friday and while at the Kimball house in Atlanta,  
en route to Mr. Airy, I received a communication from Mr. Beach, informing  
me of the gossip being circulated, whereupon I returned Sunday afternoon to the  
spring to investigate it, and informing Mr. Beach and others it was false and  
baseless and could amount to nothing, left again on Monday for Mr. Airy. Nei-  
ther I nor my friends summoned Judge Smith, Senator Mercer or any one else to the  
spring in reference to this matter. Senator Mercer came to me Sunday evening,  
on my return to the spring, and speaking of the gossip, informed me that he had  
been acquainted with Mr. Faulkner and the women there, and having talked to them  
about it, advised and urged me to write a note of apology for any remark con-  
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by him with some money, and that would settle and hush it up, which I refused to  
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formed me that Mr. Faulkner stated that what he was after was to make some  
money out of him. Mr. Beach also heard him say his purpose was to make  
me spend some money. I yield to no man in my admiration and respect for la-  
dies, and this is true whether they be rich or poor, and any insinuation that I did  
not properly demean myself as a gentleman toward Miss Bradley and others at  
Indian Spring is infinitely false. And it is not true that the hotel management or  
any one at the Wigwam hotel ever requested or intimated that I should vacate my  
room, or leave the hotel, or that I was a waiter, as I have been since.""Relative to the supplemental charges made I have only this to say. During the  
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## SOUND CITY BANKS

Annual Meetings and Elections Held by Several Institutions Yesterday.

ALL MAKE GOOD SHOWINGS

Despite Hard Times, They Did a Considerable Business.

THE YOUNG BANKS ARE NO EXCEPTIONS

The Deposits Continued To Grow and the Discounting Was Large—Good Outlook for Coming Year.

The second Tuesday in each January is the day prescribed by the national banking laws for the holding of the annual meeting of the directors of all national banks. This is a law only as regards national banks, but as a matter of convenience, most of the other banks, state and private, have adopted the same day and now it may be said that practically the second Tuesday in each January is bank election day all over the country.

Most of the Atlanta banks held their annual directors' meeting yesterday, elected officers for the ensuing year, declared dividends and passed on the reports of the old officers.

In spite of the cry of hard times and the stringency in money matters, the banks have all made a good showing. In fact, never in the history of banking in Atlanta was the business outlook brighter.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company held its regular annual meeting yesterday and elected the following directors for the ensuing year:

W. A. Hemphill, A. P. Morgan, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Charles Runnette, J. J. Woodruff, A. L. Holbrook and Colonel Z. D. Harrison.

The directors elected the following officers: W. A. Hemphill, president; A. P. Morgan and J. C. Kirkpatrick, vice presidents; Charles Runnette, cashier; Charles Roberts, assistant cashier; and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, attorneys.

The directors are among the most prominent and most representative business men in the city, and they are working to put the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company in the front rank. The deposits are rapidly increasing, and the reports of the old officers showed that the affairs of the bank were in a most satisfactory condition.

At the Atlanta National bank, the stockholders elected directors and the directors will meet Monday and elect officers. There was nothing out of the ordinary routine, and in all probability there will be no changes of any marked importance. The following directors will serve for 1897:

James Swann, president; E. H. Thornton, F. E. Block, S. M. Inman, C. E. Currier and W. D. Grant.

The Lowry bank is about the only exception to the general rule of holding the annual meeting on the second Tuesday in each January as most of the other banks do. The time for the Lowry is in April, but on last Saturday the directors met and declared their usual 4 per cent semi-annual dividend, amounting to \$14,000.

Down at the Fidelity Trust and Banking Company several changes have been made, and the institution has been completely reorganized. Mr. S. A. Coker has bought out the interest heretofore owned by Mr. Samuel Young and has taken the position of cashier, and Mr. H. W. Davis, of Livermore, who has been the vice president, has been promoted to the position of president.

The Capital City bank held its regular annual meeting and declared a 6 per cent dividend. There were no changes among the officers, but the two new places were filled on the board of directors. The following were elected:

George W. Parrott, C. A. Collier, John C. Hallman, Isaac G. Haas of Savannah, Isaac Liebman of New York, William H. David, Woodward, J. E. Maddox, J. C. Hendrix, George M. D. A. Beale, Jacob Haas and B. J. Elsenman.

Mr. Isaac G. Haas of Savannah, goes in the place of Mr. Aaron Haas, and Mr. B. J. Elsenman in the place of Mr. John A. Colvin.

The Capital City is making great headway, and the reports of its meeting last night were very flattering indeed.

The first annual stockholders meeting of the Third National bank was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the office of the president, Mr. Frank Hawkins. One thousand six hundred and forty-five shares were represented, which amounted to 80 per cent of the capital stock.

President Hawkins presented his annual report, showing the bank to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The statement of the bank is as follows:

Capital stock fully paid in, \$200,000. Carried to surplus fund, \$10,000. Carried to individual profits net up to December 31, 1896, \$24,529.33. Gross profits since January 1, 1897, \$21,119.33.

Total deposits January 1, 1897, \$54,529.33. The following heads of directors, who are the same as last year, were elected: Frank Hawkins, H. M. Atkinson, M. A. Fall, Henry Y. McCord, J. Carroll Payne.

The board of directors then met and re-elected all of the old officers as follows: Frank Hawkins, Jr., president; H. M. Atkinson, vice president; James A. McCord, cashier; Thomas C. Erwin, assistant cashier.

President Hawkins' report shows the bank has made rapid strides in the first year of its existence. His report as read before the stockholders' meeting is as follows:

"To the Stockholders of the Third National Bank of Atlanta—Gentlemen: The undersigned president of your corporation begs leave to make the first annual report of the business of this bank:

"Twelve months ago, when the financial problems were unsettled, and knowing that we were to have a presidential election and a heated campaign, in which finances were to be made the leading question, you have induced me to accept of the position of president of this bank, and by such action you proved your faith and confidence in the results and also in the management, of which my associates and I feel justly proud.

"The bank opened for business January 15, 1896, without any deposits. At the close of business yesterday, our total deposits amount to \$54,529.33; capital fully paid up, \$200,000; passed surplus December

31, 1896, \$74,422; gross earnings from December 31, 1896, which will count in the profits of this year, \$2,119.33.

"We perhaps could have made larger profits by taking greater risks, but we preferred to do a conservative banking business, and being a young bank, our deposits were small until the latter part of the year. We start this year with a deposit account of over \$50,000, a surplus of \$74,422, and with over 1,200 depositors' names on our books.

"With the above showing, there is no reason why the bank should not show greater results twelve months hence, and I would suggest that it be run on the same conservative lines."

The State Savings bank held its first



annual meeting since the election of Captain Wright to the presidency, and the affairs of the institution were reported to be in the best condition. Since the last meeting, a year ago, the bank has made a number of changes, the most important of which was the withdrawal of Mr. W. C. Hale from the position of president, which he had so long held.

At the Fourth National nothing but the ordinary routine business was taken up, and the reports of the various officers showed that the change which was made in July from the American Trust and Banking Company to the Fourth National had in no wise affected the volume of the business, except to increase it. For 1897 there will be no changes in the officers or in the board of directors of the Fourth National, or at least there were none in sight at the meeting.

TALBOTTON BANK REORGANIZES.

The People's Elects a Board of Directors and Officers Are Elected.

Talbotton, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—The People's bank of Talbotton, was today reorganized by the election of the following directors: H. F. Wilkerson, J. H. McGee, T. H. Persons, H. C. Green, L. P. Freeman.

W. S. Witham was elected president, Oscar E. Dooley cashier, L. N. Beal assistant cashier and J. H. McGee was elected attorney for the bank.

Bank Hold Annual Meeting. Augusta, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—The National Exchange bank held its annual meeting today and re-elected President William B. Young and other officers. A 3 per cent dividend was recently declared.

BANKS DROP ST. JOHN'S NAME STOCKHOLDERS LEAVE A NEW YORKER OFF BOARD.

Pronounced Position Toward Free Silver Causes Man To Be Beaten Out of His Place.

New York, January 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Second National bank, held this morning, William P. St. John, of silver fame, was dropped from the board of directors.

Henry T. Carr was elected in his place. Mr. St. John's failure to be re-elected, it is said, was due to his pronounced position toward free coinage.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile National bank today E. B. Connor was elected a director in place of William P. St. John.

FAIRBANKS NAMED AS SENATOR. Indianapolis, Ind., January 12.—The republican caucus on the senatorial question was held tonight, and after an exciting session C. W. Fairbanks was nominated for United States senator.

The last day of the contest was productive of much activity.

PIG IRON AND COKE FOR JAPAN. Birmingham, Ala., Ship Through Pensacola to Yokohama.

Baltimore, Md., January 12.—A special dispatch to the Manufacturers' Record from Pensacola, Fla., says that the ship Lord Walseley, now at that port, will load 3,000 tons of pig iron and 800 tons of coke for Yokohama, Japan.

This cargo is shipped by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company of Birmingham, through Pensacola agents, and is to be followed by others.

GRUVER GOT FIFTEEN YEARS. Judge Called Attention to the Fact That There Was No Recommendation to Mercy.

Savannah, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of George Gruver, charged with the murder of Henry Voight, at 9 o'clock this morning found Gruver guilty of voluntary manslaughter without any recommendation to the mercy of the court.

Judge Fallgaiter called attention to the fact that there had been no recommendation to mercy by the jury and sentenced him to spend fifteen years in the penitentiary. Gruver's father was the only member of the family with him, his mother and his sweetheart, who were with him yesterday, not having come down.

Gruver was very much downcast when he received the news, as the probability is he will be compelled to serve the sentence.

## DOGS OF HIGH DEGREE

More Prizes Awarded to Blooded Animals and Fine Chickens.

GREAT DANES ARE BEAUTIES

Mr. Joseph Thompson's Dogs Attract Attention—The Show Is Well Worth Seeing.

The great Atlanta dog and poultry show is on in full blast.

The cackling of geese once saved Rome, but the quacking which goes on at the South Pryor street show is enough to save a thousand cities like Rome in a single minute, if noise could win.

Every one has probably been in the vicinity of a poultry yard about the time the proverbial gray begins to streak the horizon and heard the chorus of fowls, but that does not even suggest the grand symphony to be heard here.

The show is a great success and the exhibits are unusually full with almost every variety of bird and dog. In the poultry department Mr. R. O. Campbell, of Atlanta, has about the largest display of different varieties, and in some of his pens are to be found breeds very rare and costly.

Mr. George M. Clark, of Chattanooga, and Mr. George W. Davis, of everything, are also large exhibitors, and have some fine birds.

The judges have awarded the following prizes in the poultry department:

Blue Plymouth—First prize, everything. Buff Plymouth—Second prize, everything. Black Plymouth—Third prize, everything.

Light Brahma—First prize, everything. Dark Brahma—Second prize, everything. White Wyandotte—Third prize, everything.

Black Java—First prize, everything. White Wyandotte—Second prize, everything. Black Java—Third prize, everything.

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by Henry W. Grady; second prize, Princess. Puppies, Smooth, Bitches—First prize, Lady, owned by Will Trammell.

Puppies, Rough, Bitches—First prize, Lady Alta, owned by M. A. Barbour. Best St. Bernard Dog in Show—Prince Emmet, owned by F. L. Seigel.

Best St. Bernard Bitch in Show—Madam Bedivere Watch, owned by M. A. Barbour. Great Danes, first prize, owned by Joe Thompson.

There are about twenty very fine specimens of the St. Bernard breed on exhibition. The dogs of Mr. F. L. Seigel and Mr. Henry Grady probably attracted the most attention among the St. Bernards, and Mr. Joe Thompson's Great Danes were very much commented on. Mr. Thompson's dogs are very handsome.

Mr. M. A. Barbour, of Atlanta, has one of the largest kennels in the south and had the largest exhibit. He won three first, five second and one third prize.

Captain Donaldson's three giant bloodhounds, which were imported at a cost of more than \$1,000, stood alone in their class and were easy winners.

The fox terriers of Mr. George Adair, Jr., won two first, two second and one third prize.

Mr. D. Morrison and Z. Bertling also had a number of fine dogs on exhibition and won a good many prizes.

HAS A CONVENIENT MEMORY. CAPTAIN OF THE DAUNTLESS SUBMITS HIS REPORT.

Tug, So the Report Says, Picked Up Men in Distress and Transferred Them to Another Vessel.

Washington, January 12.—The collector of customs at Jacksonville, Fla., reports to the treasury the result of his investigation of the recent alleged filibustering expedition of the Dauntless.

He says the captain of the Dauntless states that December 29th, while steaming up inside the channel he saw a flag of distress floating from No-Mane Key, and out of humane motives he immediately headed for the island. He found thirty-five men there with a large number of boxes and other baggage. He had no curiosity as to what the boxes contained and simply shipped them as he would any ordinary freight. After all were aboard and the Dauntless had sailed for a day a vessel was sighted and the head of the rescued party expressed a desire to be transferred with all their luggage to this vessel, which was done at once.

The captain thought the occurrence of so little moment that he did not remember the name of the vessel.

The Dauntless has been refused clearance papers and is detained in custody of United States authorities.

WILD MEN MASSACRE PARTY. BRITISH EXPEDITION WIPED OUT COMPLETELY BY NATIVES.

Every Forty and Two Hundred and Fifty-Three Natives Are Slaughtered.

London, January 12.—Dispatches received at the foreign office this morning confirm previous reports of a massacre by the wild tribesmen, in the territory of the king of Benin, of members of the British expedition which left the coast of Upper Guinea January 1st, intending to proceed to Benin in the Niger coast protectorate.

Confirmatory reports say that all of the whites comprised in the expedition, together with 243 native carriers, were killed, and that only seven Kroomen escaped.

The expedition consisted of Acting Consul General Phillips, Major Copeland, Captain Crawford, Captain Boissoner, who was commandant of the force of the Niger coast protectorate; Captain Maling, belonging to the same force; Messrs. Campbell and Locke, consular officials; Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Powis and Gordon, civilians, and a large number of Kroomen and native carriers.

Britain Will Start an Expedition To Ward Benin.

London, January 12.—The Daily News will tomorrow say that the government has ordered that an expedition be formed to punish the murderers of the Benin expedition.

The expedition, which will be prepared at Old Calabar, will be made up of men from the forces of the Niger coast protectorate and a contingent of sailors from the British West Africa squadron.

Officers whose stations are on the Niger coast and who are now in England on leaves of absence have been ordered to be ready to sail for their posts on Saturday.

At Montreux, in Switzerland, the electric tramway gets its power from a very small stream, and from the old Roman town of Vevey to the medieval castle of Chillon, one may ride in a trolley car propelled by the power of an insignificant little rivulet.

## CUBANS CLOSING IN

General Gomez Is Assembling His Forces for an Attack on Havana.

FEARS TO SLEEP IN THE CITY

When Night Comes the General Leaves Secretly by Boat.

CITIZENS ARE RIPE FOR A REVOLT. Dr. Diaz Receives a Letter from the Island Stating That the End Appears To Be Near.

Rev. A. J. Diaz, who is at the head of the White Cross Society, which is working to give medical aid to the soldiers in the insurgent army in Cuba, received a letter from Havana yesterday in which there are a number of suggestions as to what will probably occur in the next thirty days.

Dr. Diaz is in close touch with the Cuban patriots, and his information comes from headquarters.

"The people all say," he remarked, "that Gomez is now marching rapidly toward Havana and that he is pushing his men with all possible speed. Knowing the tactics of General Gomez as I do, it is safe to say that the patriots are now about fifteen or twenty miles from Havana and the rapid marches indicate that the war in Cuba is fast coming to a close.

"You know," continued Dr. Diaz, "that General Weyler is now stationed in Havana, which we call the 'Little Spain,' with from 6,000 to 8,000, and it seems to be the policy of General Gomez just now to draw his forces up in line close to this Spanish center and then to make a final

attack."

The discovery will revolutionize the industry and steel users are wild over it.

Mr. Whitley said tonight that Cincinnati people will tomorrow put up \$100,000 for a company to manufacture it there, but that for the present none but the company at Muncie, Ind., will make it.

\$7,000,000 FOR AN INVENTION. A Telegraph Operator Who Suddenly Became a Millionaire.

From The Globe-Democrat. Sleepy Eye, Minn., January 6.—This quiet little village is scarcely able to realize tonight that one of its residents is worth \$7,000,000.

Grant, Minn., January 6.—This quiet little village is scarcely able to realize tonight that one of its residents is worth \$7,000,000.

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## CHEAPEST INAUGURAL KNOWN.

COLORADO LED IN NEW GOVERNOR AT A COST OF \$3.50.

Governor Adams Walked from His Residence to the Capitol and Was Sworn In.

Denver, Col., January 12.—The most simple and unpretentious inauguration ceremony in the history of Colorado marked the inauguration of Governor Adams at noon today.

Mr. Adams walked over from his residence to the capitol, took the oath of office before Chief Justice Hayt, then read his address before the assembled legislators, and returning to his office began the duties of his new position.

There was no parade and the total cost of the celebration was \$3.50, for the printing of the tickets of admission to the capitol building.

The governor in his inaugural demanded the most rigid economy in the conduct of state affairs.

STEEL CASTING IS SOLVED. NEW PROCESS HAS BEEN FOUND BY THE WHITLEY FAMILY.

Method Is Yet a Profound Secret, but It Is Just What Has Been Long Sought.

Springfield, O., January 12.—(Special.)—A new process of successfully casting steel has been solved by Elmer and Burt Whitley, of Muncie, Ind., and their father, Amos Whitley, a big manufacturer of this city.

The metal is made by a secret process from the finest kind of imported metals and can be cast in any form. It is much superior to the drop forging and stamped steel. It is fine grained, free from air holes and flaws and can be bent without breaking.

The discovery will revolutionize the industry and steel users are wild over it.

Mr. Whitley said tonight that Cincinnati people will tomorrow put up \$100,000 for a company to manufacture it there, but that for the present none but the company at Muncie, Ind., will make it.

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# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00  
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The Sunday Edition (30 to 35 pages)... 1.00  
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At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
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## Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:  
WASHINGTON: Metropolitan Hotel.  
JACKSONVILLE: H. Drew & Bro.  
CINCINNATI: J. R. Hawley, 12 Vine St.  
NEW YORK: Freeman's corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.  
CHICAGO: P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.  
DENVER: Col. Hamilton & Kendrick.  
HOUSTON: TEX. - Bottler Bros.  
KANSAS CITY: Mo. - Van Noy Bros.

NICHOLS & HOLLYDAY, Constitution Building, Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

## 12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1897.

## As To Republican Pledges.

The Record, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., referring to the fact that various prominent and influential newspapers of the south are urging southern senators and representatives to make no factious opposition to any reasonable legislation the dominant party may propose in line with its campaign pledges, with reference to protection and the currency question, remarks: "Indeed, some of these influential southern journals are even advising their senators and representatives to support a policy of protection."

Our Wilkesbarre contemporary makes too sweeping an inference. It leaps far beyond the facts. These "influential southern journals" are not urging their senators and representatives to support a policy of protection. They are simply declaring that the democrats will not and should not factiously stand in the way of any legislation by which the republicans propose to redeem their pledges.

The two parties went before the people on widely different propositions. The republicans, admitting the hard times and the business depression, declared that protection would restore prosperity. They said that they would maintain the gold standard until they could get rid of it by means of an international agreement. They did not indorse the gold standard, but distinctly declared that it should be remedied by means of bimetalism as the result of an international conference.

The democrats opposed protection, and, while they did not object to international bimetalism, maintained that the best way to bring it about was for this government to take independent action.

In fine, both parties had their plans for restoring prosperity, and both plans were definitely set forth. A majority of the people were prevailed on in various ways to indorse the republican plan of restoring prosperity. They elected the republican candidate and fortified him with a republican majority in congress. In the senate the party majority will be so narrow and doubtful that the democrats and silver senators could probably, by means of factious opposition, prevent the republicans from carrying out their remedial legislation.

It is to prevent this factious opposition that The Constitution and other leading democratic newspapers have urged the democrats and silver men in the senate to forego all active and definite opposition to such plans for restoring prosperity as the republicans may propose. We have urged this attitude with no intention of aiding the republicans, but with the intention of preventing prominent democrats from laying themselves and their party open to the charge of obstructing the plans of the republicans and in this way preventing a return of prosperity.

This attitude which we have urged democrats to take applies, of course, only to the republican plans which the people have passed upon and indorsed. The fact that the people have placed the republicans in power on the strength of the pledges publicly made by them is no reason why democrats should ground arms and cease to oppose any scheme the republicans may hatch as an afterthought. The republicans went before the people with two definite plans. One was to restore prosperity by means of a high tariff; the other was to maintain the gold standard until international bimetalism can be substituted. These plans a majority of the people indorsed, and the democrats cannot afford to stand in the way of them.

But we call the attention of our Wilkesbarre contemporary to the fact that there is a vast difference between non-opposition to the republican plans and giving them active support. The latter the democrats will not and cannot do. The popular indorsement of the republican plans is far from making these plans right as propositions, or successful as remedies. The democrats do not indorse the gold standard now any more than they did before the election, nor do they at all believe that a high tariff will give the people even the shadow of prosperity, but that is no reason why they should stand in the way of the test the republicans propose to make—or, rather, the test the republicans proposed to make, for now that they have been given the opportunity they seem anxious to evade the responsibility.

To sum the whole matter up, both democrats and republicans declared that they were fighting for the prosperity of the people. The democrats had their remedies, and the republicans theirs. The people were induced to accept the remedies proposed by the republicans, and the people now look to that party to restore prosperity.

Should the democrats obstruct the

plans that the people have indorsed, the republicans will go before the country two and four years from now and claim that democratic opposition has prevented them from restoring prosperity.

We say, therefore, let them have free rein in redeeming their pledges, and if they do not restore prosperity they cannot appeal to the people with any hope or assurance of success two and four years from now.

## The Situation in DeKalb.

The situation in DeKalb county has at length become so grave that something must be done at once if the peace and good order of the county are to be preserved. With such a restless and complaining spirit as the one which now prevails within the county limits it is difficult, if not impossible, for our brethren in DeKalb to transact their business affairs with any degree of satisfaction.

The card from ex-Commissioner Flake, published in yesterday morning's Constitution, throws a fresh light upon the situation in DeKalb county, and shows that the breach of separation between the eastern and western parts of the county has become so wide within the past few weeks that reconciliation is altogether impossible. From the disclosures made by the ex-commissioner, it is evident that nothing short of a partition of the county will suffice to heal the rupture which now exists.

If a division of the county is made on the line of this suggestion the western part, including the present county seat, can be annexed to Fulton, while the eastern part can either be made into a separate county or annexed to Rockdale, as the choice of the people may determine. As matters stand at present, it is necessary that something should be done speedily. Otherwise the feeling of depression which now exists in the county will give rise to still more serious results.

Whether the eastern part of the county is annexed to Rockdale or carved into a separate county is a matter which remains to be decided. As to the western part of the county, however, it should be annexed to Fulton by all means. The ex-commissioner states in his card that a strong sentiment has already developed among our neighbors in the western part of the county favoring annexation, and that nothing would please a large number of these residents better than such a union.

In support of the foregoing proposition it may be urged that most of the people living in the western part of the county have business interests in Atlanta, and that, while they are residents of DeKalb county, so far as their respective domiciles are concerned, they are also, in a most important sense, residents of Fulton. This statement applies with peculiar force to the people of Decatur. Most of our Decatur brethren have their places of business in Atlanta, and, from a commercial point of view at least, are as much identified with this city as if they actually resided within its limits. Still another fact to be considered in this connection is that Atlanta virtually extends already into DeKalb county. While the city limits are circumscribed, of course, within the county lines, the adjacent territory is dotted with suburban homes, and, to all intents and purposes, forms a part of the city's area. To annex the western part of DeKalb county to Fulton, therefore, is not only a logical solution to the problem which is now confronting the people of DeKalb.

Where Does the Trouble Lie? The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier, quoting some remarks of The Constitution in regard to the *eggs* with which crime-ridden Georgia is afflicted, comments that "the condition of affairs in Georgia must be lamentable." This complacency The Rochester (N. Y.) Union-Advertiser finds somewhat irritating, and it proceeds to read its neighbor a wholesome lesson. "How much," it inquires, "has the Empire State of the North to boast over the Empire State of the South in the administration of justice?" Our Rochester contemporary then answers its own question by declaring that "the ease with which advantage of technicalities is taken to cheat justice is much the same as a glance up and down the valley of the Genesee will show."

It then points out one remarkable exception to the rule, a case in which a white man who could neither read nor write, and who, being the ignorant tool and dupe of others, was railroaded to Auburn state prison in short order. To this The Rochester Union-Advertiser adds: "Since then, what has happened in administration or maladministration of human justice in this valley of the Genesee? Do not defalcation of a county treasurer, rape, forgery, embezzlement, shooting in attempt at murder, and other crimes committed by men of education and standing in the church, in the Sunday school, at the bar, and in business, run along unpunished and their perpetrators go free, with or without bail? But John Cronin, the poor, ignorant, illiterate, dupe and tool, whose illiteracy was such that he knew not the law he violated and had no intelligent appreciation of his offense, is at hard labor in Auburn prison for a term of seven years!"

"The Union is assailing no one connected with the administration of justice who does not know and does not say that prosecuting officers or judges on the bench are lax in the performance of their duties. It simply observes a situation and draws attention to it—states effects without attempting to follow them to their cause. It may be that codes of procedure are purposely so framed by lawmakers as to render it impossible to visit punishment where transparency, confession, or conviction of crime is established. But John Cronin is locked up in Auburn at hard labor for seven years, and to that extent the community can feel safe for the period of time!"

It will be observed that Georgia is not alone when it comes to the failure of justice, and that however lamentable

such failure is and must be, the same trouble exists in the great state of New York. In fact, we think that in most of the states the same or similar troubles exist. We believe it to be true that there is not a state in the union in which a man who has money, friends and influence cannot successfully evade the law and cheat justice. Where there is a failure it may set down as an exception.

In the north, poor and ignorant men, and in the south negroes usually have a measure of justice meted out to them. And yet, the administration of justice is so lax that even the most helpless murderer, with neither money nor friends, can have his case or his execution postponed for years by any ingenious young practitioner who desires to earn a reputation as a criminal lawyer.

Nor is the young practitioner to be censured. It is his duty to pilot his client safely out of the clutches of the law when once he assumes charge of the case. If there are leaks in the law and a complacent disregard of promptness in the courts, it is his duty to take advantage of them.

Our New York contemporary suggests as a possibility that the lawmakers themselves purposely frame the codes so that shrewd lawyers may take advantage of the shortcomings. This may be so. It is a new view of the case, altogether, and may have a basis of fact behind it. But whatever the cause, it is certain that it is becoming more and more difficult each year to convict criminals.

Times have changed greatly, but we are certain of one thing, that, in criminal cases, such lawyers as Toombs and Alexander and Linton Stephens (to go no further) would have plumed themselves on clearing a criminal by a technicality. Yet it is legitimate. When a lawyer makes up his mind to take a case, it is his duty to clear his client if he can. On the other hand, it is the duty of the courts to see that quibblings and technicalities are not carried to such an extent as to paralyze the arms of justice and endanger society.

And then behind the courts ought to stand the legislature ready to remedy every defect in the code that gives a loophole of escape to men who are guilty of crime.

## The Y. M. C. A. at Mobile.

The biennial international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America will meet at Mobile on the 21st of next April.

At the meeting of the Association of Passenger Agents of Southern Railroads in Atlanta today a request for a one-fare rate to the Mobile convention will be made by the committee representing the Young Men's Christian Association. It is to be hoped that the request will be granted, for the good work being done by this association should meet with the most liberal encouragement.

Atlanta entertained, in 1885, the biennial convention of the organization, and it was one of the most representative bodies that ever assembled in this city. The good work resulting from the session here is still felt in the city. The one-fare rate for the Mobile convention will not only benefit the railroad, but it will be of interest to all most every southern city, as many people from a distance will, if given an opportunity, take advantage of the low rate thus offered to visit other parts of the south as incidental to the work of the convention.

The rate for the convention will be fixed today, and it should be just as low as the railroads can possibly afford to make it.

## A Notable Real Estate Sale.

The sale of the Moore-Marsh building today, at auction, will be a notable event in the movement in Atlanta real estate. The lot is located in the heart of the city, and the building is one of the handsomest in the south, occupying 12,500 square feet of ground. The result of the sale will be watched with interest. While everybody knows that this is a bad time to sell real estate, it is proportionately true, reversely, that it is a good time to buy.

The man who gets the property today at anything like a reasonable figure will have a bargain, and one which will grow richer as the city grows older.

## What Is Fame?

The evanescence of political fame is strikingly emphasized by the fact that of all the speakers who, in former years, have presided over our national house of representatives and filled a conspicuous place in the public eye, only a meager few are still remembered.

Indeed the number is so small that the fingers of the two hands are sufficient to enumerate them all. Among those whose country has not forgotten and whose names, in spite of the changes which time has wrought in public affairs, still have a familiar sound are Henry Clay, of Kentucky; James K. Polk, of Tennessee; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; John Bell, of Tennessee; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Howell Cobb, of Georgia; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; James G. Blaine, of Maine; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia.

Even some of these noted exceptions are gradually fading from the public thought, and there will no doubt come a time in the near future when the list above given will be still further diminished.

Since the national house of representatives was first organized during the administration of President Washington thirty-seven speakers have presided over its deliberations. The first to wield the speaker's gavel was Hon. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, but who in this closing decade of the nineteenth century, ever hears mentioned the name of that worthy patriot. No doubt he made a splendid officer and filled a warm place in the nation's heart, and yet today the silent dust of the country's first speaker is not more voiceless than his fame.

Who recalls today the name of Theodore Sedwick, of Massachusetts, who

occupied the speaker's chair when the present century commenced, or of John W. Taylor, of New York, who succeeded to his mantle a few years later? Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia; John W. Davis, of Indiana, and Sim Boyd, of Kentucky, are likewise strangers. No one ever hears today of these gifted and able men. But coming down to still more recent times, it is curious to note how completely Speaker M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and Speaker John W. Keifer, of Ohio, have slipped from memory. Their abilities cannot be denied, and yet today their services to the country are scarcely ever mentioned. The deep obscurity in which they are wrapped is almost as dense as the superstitious mantle which envelops the character of mythology.

Such, indeed, is the fate of most of our public men who fancy in the flush of political victory that enduring success has been achieved.

## Senator-Elect Money on Cuba.

United States Senator-Elect H. D. Money, of Mississippi, who has just returned home after a two weeks' sojourn in Cuba, gives a detailed account of his visit to the island in last Monday's issue of The New York Journal.

After surveying the field with his own eyes, the senator-elect returns to this country with his faith in the ultimate success of the Cuban uprising more securely fixed than ever. From what he saw and heard during his stay on the island he is satisfied that Spain is utterly powerless to extinguish the present revolution.

In this opinion the senator-elect states that General Fitzhugh Lee, the American consul at Havana, cordially agrees with him. Indeed, he further states that General Lee, at the time of his interview with that officer, was so thoroughly convinced of the futility of Spanish efforts to subdue the island that he wished his views on the subject to be communicated to the authorities at Washington. This feature of the interview, however, is denied by General Lee, for diplomatic reasons no doubt.

In touching upon his interview with General Weyler the senator-elect describes the Spanish butcher as a man of small stature, but with the dignified bearing of a soldier. In reply to a question as to the headway which he had made in suppressing the rebellion, General Weyler informed his visitor that he had driven out the last insurgent from the neighborhood of Havana and that he anticipated but little difficulty in the future.

On subsequently investigating the truth of this statement, Mr. Money found that General Weyler had deliberately misinformed him or else had displayed gross ignorance of the facts. In the close neighborhood of Havana he ascertained that several bodies of insurgents were located, each numbering from 800 to 1,400 men, and armed with improved weapons. Instead of betraying the least idea of abandoning the struggle for independence, the senator-elect states that the patriotism of the Cubans is steadily increasing and that victory will inevitably perch upon their standards.

This information in regard to the status of affairs on the island, coming from such a distinguished individual as Senator-Elect Money, is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Cuban uprising, and is sure to have its weight not only with our national lawmakers, but with the public at large. In reply to Cuba Senator-Elect Money was actuated by no other purpose than to ascertain the exact truth of the situation.

Although his sympathies were strongly in favor of the Cubans, he felt that in order to vote intelligently upon the question it was necessary for him to become thoroughly acquainted with the facts on both sides. That he has returned home with his Cuban sympathies more deeply stirred is conclusive evidence of the fact that Spanish brutality has not been misrepresented.

If protection is such a remarkably good thing, why don't the republicans give the farmers some of it?

A very curious event has happened. A Pittsburg banker who stole nothing has committed suicide. We shall never know whether he was disgusted because he hadn't stolen, or because he didn't have a good opportunity.

The Evening Constitution will begin to make you happy pretty soon.

A watch manufacturing establishment at Canton has been compelled to wind up. That this should occur right in sight of the "advance agent of prosperity" is singular indeed.

Mayor-Governor Pingree wants party conventions abolished. But he wants the offices to remain about as they are. He is already holding two, and may squeeze into a third any day.

Stormy Petrel Eckels says it wasn't much of a blow out west anyway.

In Chicago and Minnesota the people say they want honest bankers as well as honest dollars.

It was said at a circus that Senator Wolcott is very much in earnest about international bimetalism.

It is worthy of note that none of the 50,000,000 people who depend on agriculture are giving evidence at the "tariff hearings." Why is this?

## DEKALB COUNTY CASE.

The Petition for a Restraining Order Comes Before Judge Candler.

Judge Candler will hear the application for a restraining order in the case of Le-Kalb county tomorrow morning. The application was made some time ago.

The hearing is to decide whether or not the actions of the county commissioners were legal. This involves the legality of their appointment by the grand jury. The order asked for it to prevent the ordinary from proceeding with the work of erecting the new courthouse, and to compel the special tax already collected to be returned. The case is one in which every citizen of DeKalb county is interested.

## ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### History of the Cuban War.

Editor Constitution—Please send me the price of the history of the Cuban War to date, in whatever form you have it in, and oblige.  
W. E. D. COLBY.  
Hawkesville, Ga., January 2, 1897.

There is a history of the Cuban war written by Secretary Quesada, of the Cuban legation, in Washington. The book is without merit, however, quoting whole chapters of other writers without giving them credit therefor, and presenting a lot of bungling rumors without regard to logic or fact.

### Pronunciation of the Word Maceo.

Editor Constitution—In your issue of January 4th I see that John D. Carr asks for the proper pronunciation of the name Maceo. This is a Spanish name, and spelled after the Spanish form, and should be pronounced accordingly. I do not think that the Spanish name "Maceo" is pronounced "ma-seo" in the English word "father." "C" before e or i has the sound of "ch," as in "think." The "s" in the Spanish name "Maceo" is pronounced as "th," as in "bath," with the sound of the English "s" in the word "letter." I have a work on the Spanish language, which sets forth the rules indicated above. I will send you a copy of the book, if you will send me your address. Respectfully,  
J. W. WILLIAMS, M.D.  
Aurora, Ark., January 8, 1897.

The Constitution inquires to the opinion, notwithstanding the correctness of the above, that the "c" in Maceo's name is pronounced soft. The Cubans get their "c" from Andalusia, where the soft "c" prevails.

### The Indian War Veterans.

Editor Constitution—In The Atlanta Constitution of December 7, 1896, I notice that "Bill App" has undertaken the laudable work of "helping a widow find her husband's military record." Captain George W. Reynolds, who served with Joe Lane in the Indian war of Oregon in 1850-60.

The fact is, Joe Lane served in the Indian wars of Oregon from 1850 to 1853, and in 1853 he went out of the Indian fighting business. Many Oregon veterans were regularly enlisted, hence their military records are imperfect. I have most a complete record of those who served in Oregon Indian wars from 1846 to 1857, and the postoffice address of those now living. All survivors and their widows should report to me, as I am trying to get the state to secure complete muster rolls of all who fought in the Indian wars. Write to Mrs. Reynolds the information she desires.

Grand Commander Indian War Veterans.  
Portland, Ore., January 5, 1897.

### What Is Hell?

Editor Constitution—In regard to "Life in Hell," may I be allowed to pen a few words on the abstruse problem? A learned friend says there are three words in the new testament which are rendered hell, to-wit: hades, gehenna and tartarus. Dr. Kitto is quoted as declaring that hades is the Greek word for the underworld, hence the state of man in death is called a land of darkness, as darkness itself. Job x, 18-22. Moses Stuart says hades means grave, sepulcher, repository of the dead, and further, that hell is an old Saxon word which signified to cover, and never refers to the future punishment of the wicked. A learned author says that gehenna does not occur in the septuagint Greek of the old testament, but refers to the valley of Hinnom, etc. The fire of the valley of Hinnom. Now let us turn to the word tartarus. In his word of declares that the future state of the finally incorrigible is death, hell, covered. Again, the Greek word tartarus is derived from the wicked in great power—yet he passed away, and lo, he was not, yet I sought him, but he was not found. He is hidden; he is covered—darkness as darkness itself is his situation. He could not be seen. The spirit of inspiration failed to discover him, modern theology has only reached into the dark waters of myth and matter. W. C. HUGHES.  
Alvin, Ga., January 11, 1897.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The new railroad bridge over the Danube river Czernavoda is one of the most important achievements of recent date. For more than nine miles this bridge crosses the Danube proper, and the so-called territory of inundation, which is annually under water for a certain period of time. The largest spans are over the main current of the river, there being one of 600 feet and four of 400 feet. The total length of the bridge proper, without approaches, is 13,325 feet, while the largest railroad bridges in the world measure as follows: Tay bridge, Scotland, 10,725 feet; Mississippi bridge at Memphis, 10,600 feet; the Victoria bridge, Montreal, 9,241 feet; the Forth bridge, Scotland, 7,800 feet; the Morody bridge, in Galicia, 4,800 feet; and the bridge over Volga, near Syran, 4,700 feet.

The clear height of the bridge over the main channel is so calculated that even at high water the largest vessel sailing on the Danube may pass under it. The clear height of the distance from high-water mark, measures 106 feet to the lowest rafters of the superstructure. The caissons upon which the foundations of the bridge piers rest reach to rock bottom at 115 feet below high water mark. The Roumanian government has just cause to be proud of this magnificent structure, which enables travelers from London to Constantinople or India to shorten their trip by fifty or more hours. The promise of diverting the transcontinental mails from other lines was the most potent factor in bringing about the construction of this bridge over the Danube on the part of Roumania.

Tradition states that the locomotive whistle was invented because of the destruction of a load of eggs. In the early days of railroading, when the number of grade crossings was much greater than it is at the present time, the engineer had no way of announcing his approach except by blowing a horn.

As expected, this arrangement proved to be anything else but satisfactory. One day in the year 1833, as an exchange, a farmer was crossing the railroad track on one of the country roads with a great load of eggs and butter. Just as he came out upon the track a train approached. The engine man blew his horn lustily, but the farmer did not hear it. Eighty dozen of eggs were scattered all over the road, and he was obliged to stop and pick them up. He was so angry that he took out a stick of dynamite and blew up the engine. The railroad directors, greatly delighted, ordered similar contrivances attached to all the locomotives, and from that day to this the voice of the locomotive whistle has never been silent.

The state of Illinois has never had a governor who was born within its limits. On the contrary, says The Baltimore American, the present governor of Maryland is the first one in many years who was born outside of the state. At one time the governor of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware were all natives of this state. They were Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor Biggs, of Delaware, and Governor May of Maryland, all of whom were born on the eastern shore of Maryland.

Last Christmas day was the thirty-third anniversary of the death of Thackeray, and his bust in the Westminster Abbey was adorned with floral offerings on that occasion. A card attached to some of the flowers bore the words "And his heart throbbled with an infinite peace." The last sentence ever penned by the great novelist. The grave of Charles Dickens, which lies in the immediate neighborhood, was also decorated with leaves and flowers.

## DATE DRAWS NEAR.

You are an up-to-date man or woman. You want to know what the world is doing and thinking. You want the latest in politics, in governments, in science, in industry, in commerce, in education, in every-day happenings, in society—in short, you want to know everything that is going on in this big world. As you have other business to attend to and cannot be there to see it all happen, provision has been made to supply this need and to do it in the most pleasing and attractive manner.

Pretty big undertaking? Yes, but one that will be fully carried out. This fascinating contract with the public will be taken up by The Constitution next Monday afternoon, when the first issue of The Evening Constitution will appear.

It will be a bright epitome of all that is worth recording the world over and a complete news record of all the daily happenings in Atlanta. It will give all the news at just the proper length, cleverly written, cleverly illustrated, and the news will not be all. Many bright features which make a newspaper entertaining and readable will be given special attention by experienced and capable writers and the light as well as the serious side of life will receive the proper attention in the columns of the new evening daily.

Arrangements for its publication have about been completed. Its various departments have been organized, local and editorial staffs have been selected, and all getting out the paper, which will be done in the proper time and style next Monday. The demand for the paper has been simply amazing. The city circulation department, in charge of Mr. Pete Erwin, has been pressed with more work than it can well do by the rush of subscriptions, both from local and outside sources. Nearly a hundred new subscribers have been active in the city, boys who know the field and the work, have made partial canvasses of the city and the wonderful ease with which they have been able to procure subscribers has been a matter of astonishment, as well as supremely gratifying.

The Evening Constitution will be the brightest and liveliest thing out of doors.

## KIND WORDS FOR THE BANTLING.

The Covington Star is one of the best friends of The Constitution in the state, and its words of approval, which follow, are deeply appreciated:

"The Covington Star has sprung an original pleasant surprise upon the country, by announcing the fact that on Monday, January 12th, the afternoon edition of The Constitution will be given to the public for the first time. This is a pleasant surprise to the public as everyone knows. The Evening Constitution will be as bright and crisp as the morning paper, and as new and badly needed in Atlanta, with its more than 100,000 population, as the other evening papers are unable to fill the entire field. We shall welcome the bright Evening Constitution on the 12th."

The Rome Commercial "predicts a large measure of success for The Evening Constitution. It is a stroke of enterprise not unexpected, as it was bound to come sooner or later. The Evening Constitution is particularly fortunate in securing Miss Edna Cairns for its woman's department. This talented young woman will go far toward making the paper a success."

"If The Evening Constitution," says The Macon News, "is a chip off the old block, it will be a first-class newspaper."

"It will be a dandy," is the terse compliment of The Darien Gazette, and Dick Grubb knows what it takes to make a dandy.

Statesboro Star: "The Constitution is the best newspaper in the state."

## ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

Charles Stramb, better known as General Tom Thum, was thirty-one inches high at twenty-five years of age. His wife was thirty-two inches high. He and she were married in 1870, and have since that time their children is said to have been the most minute speck of humanity that probably ever appeared on the earth.

De Piles mentions a blind sculptor, who, guided by the sense of touch alone, made a statue of Charles I. of England. It is singular, however, that this sculptor is not mentioned, so far as known, by any other writer, and the story may be apocryphal.

Nicholas Sanderson, the blind professor at Cambridge, was almost prematurely gifted in the sense of touch. By this faculty he could distinguish the most delicate from genuine metals and money, and could tell, by the grain, of what wood a table was made.

James Thornburg, mentioned in the English scientific publications early in this century, was one of a family of seven children, each of whom had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. It is stated that his mother and grandmother were similarly endowed.

Matthew Buckinger, a German, who, many years ago, exhibited himself in London, had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. He was a very clear and round, by holding the pen between the stump of his right arm and his cheek.

Laura Bridgeman was the most remarkable example of the patience and tact requisite in the education of blind and deaf mutes. It is said that the best of her mental training, one lesson was given her over 500 times before she finally comprehended it.

Padewski, it is said, can play from memory over 50 compositions. He is able to read or play a composition new to him only twice in order to memorize it, and, having it over, he can play it without referring to the notes.

## WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Roseton Herald: When John Randolph, of Roanoke, described Delaware as a state having three counties at joint tide and two at high tide he anticipated the line of battle that now exists in that little commonwealth.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Of 25,000 applications for patents in England last year more than one-third were for improvements in bicycles. In the meantime, when a smart Englishman wants a bicycle he orders it from America.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Stephen Crane telegraphed to The New York Journal that he was saved, which was not true, but that he could not write, which was not true, and that he was very much distressed, which was not true.

Brooklyn Eagle: The most sensible thing yet proposed for the celebration of Queen Victoria's next centenary anniversary is to make a little public park or playground in every village in England.

Nashville Sun: James Monroe left the white house penniless. Andrew Jackson had saved 35 cents out of his four years' salary as president. Cleveland is said to have saved a million dollars out of his salary as president.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune: Americans have more respect for the Astor who is working for his living as chambermaid in a Missouri hotel than they have for the member of the same family who has re-nounced his American birthright to join the aristocracy of England.



## POLICE FIGHT IS HARD TO QUIET

Commissioner Johnson Hasn't Buried  
the Hatchet.

HE STICKS TO HIS CHARGES

Will Show Up the "Deadheads" on  
the Police Force.

SOME RECORDS ARE BEING LOOKED INTO

Was Court Clerk Johnson's Removal  
Legal?—Jurisdiction of Police  
Board Questioned—Both Sides.

The warlike demonstrations in the meeting of the police board Monday night created quite a stir in city official circles when the story of the turbulent session was read in The Constitution yesterday morning.

Two sensations were developed by the action of the board. First, are there any persons connected with the police department who can be dispensed with and a saving made for the city; second, did the police board have a right to remove the clerk of the recorder's court, Mr. Walter Johnson, by abolishing his office.

As was stated in The Constitution yesterday, Mr. Walter Johnson is a brother of Police Commissioner George E. Johnson, and it was this fact that led Commissioner Johnson to make the charge that a personal fight was being made on him, and that if the board was really anxious to remove "deadheads" he would show the members where to begin and end investigations. Upon these charges a committee composed of Commissioners Brannan, Patterson and Johnson was appointed to make an investigation. An expectant public will await developments.

Will Push the Investigation.

Mr. Johnson, the commissioner, was seen by a Constitution reporter yesterday morning. He said: "I have nothing to say for publication at this time. I made my charges in an open meeting of the police board, and I will sustain them with facts. If a majority report is made not in accordance with the facts present themselves to me. I will submit a minority report, and if necessary will go before the council finance committee with the matter. The whole business has reached a stage when I intend, as a sworn official ready to do his duty, to go to the bottom, the rock-bottom."

Mr. Johnson says he did not hear Commissioner English say at the meeting anything about "going outside to settle differences."

Captain Brotherton was as quiet and serene yesterday morning as usual. He and the other commissioners were too busy conferring about police appropriations to discuss the war cloud that had burst upon the session of the board Monday night.

Has the Police Board Jurisdiction?

Now, as to the other feature of the disturbance, the removal of clerk of the recorder's court, Walter Johnson, there was much talk and a great searching of the records.

The right of the police board to remove the clerk is a mooted question. A look into the city records discloses the following:

On December 16, 1935, the salaries committee of the city council made the following report in the form of a resolution, which was passed:

"Resolved, That the ministerial officers to be elected by the people hereafter be paid as follows: The clerk of the recorder's court \$720, and he shall serve during 1937 and 1938."

In 1933 there was an ordinance passed requiring the city clerk to furnish a suitable person to act as one of his deputies to perform the duties of clerk of the recorder's court.

Following this is another ordinance placing the salary of the clerk of the recorder's court at \$60 a month, to be paid out of the police appropriation.

On December 17, 1934, an ordinance was introduced in the city council giving the police commissioners the power to appoint a recorder's court clerk and fixing a salary to be paid out of the police appropriation. This ordinance was killed by a majority vote.

On the other hand, those who think the police board is going beyond its jurisdiction, contend that the city ordinances require the city clerk to appoint the clerk clerk, and that such clerk is in the employ of the city clerk as any other deputy; that by special ordinance he is paid out of the general appropriation.

"Why," they say, "the police board might as well undertake to abolish the office of city clerk, for both offices are separate from the police department."

It is evident that before the matter is finally disposed of, some nice legal questions will arise, and the city attorney may be called upon to give an opinion.

The questions before the public now are: Has Atlanta such a public office as clerk of the recorder's court; and are there any "deadheads" connected with the police department?

JUNK DEALERS ARE PULLED.

Two Peters Street Merchants Arrested Yesterday by Detectives.

G. Baldissarre and R. Bruno, two well-known Peters street junk dealers, were arrested by city detectives yesterday afternoon and locked in the station house on the charge of receiving and concealing stolen goods.

The officials have for some time suspected these dealers were buying brass stolen from the several railroad shops in the city, and yesterday morning, armed with a search warrant, the officers went to Baldissarre's place of business and found about \$300 worth of the metal hidden away ready for shipment.

Baldissarre was immediately placed under arrest, with Bruno as an accomplice. The

brass was carried to the station house. It is valued at about \$350. Several railroad companies have missed brass from their roundhouses for several weeks, and never until yesterday were they able to solve the mystery of the loss.

The detectives say they believe Baldissarre has negro accomplices, whom he hires to steal the goods.

Baldissarre claims he is in no way guilty of the charge preferred against him, and that he bought the goods in good faith, not knowing they had been stolen.

This is not the first time Baldissarre has been locked up on the same charge. It was only a few months ago he was caught by the detectives in this same business, and fined \$250 and costs in the city court, which he paid.

AN EPISODE AT THE GRAND.

Why the March from "El Capitán" Was Not Encored.

The band was playing. It was the grand Southern band. And it was swelling with the strains of the grand march from "El Capitán." When it was finished there would be a burst of applause and then the band would move on to the next number. But for the first time the "El Capitán" march was not encored. In fact, it was not finished.

The leader of the band became aware that the audience was not following him. He turned his head and saw the people moved with excitement. His baton brought the march to a sudden close.

The audience, some unfortunate and some not, was struck with convulsions and had fallen from his chair.

The band went on playing, but the fact remains that the march from "El Capitán" for once failed of an encore.

MAGGIE CLINE TONIGHT.

She Will Appear in "On Broadway" at the Grand.

Maggie Cline, at the head of her own company, will be the attraction tonight at the Grand. This season Miss Cline is making a new departure by playing a legitimate dramatic role and forsaking the vaudeville stage, where she will be sorely missed. "On Broadway" is the joint work of Miss Cline, Broome and Ben Teal. It is said to be a strong, well-written comedy drama of life in New York at the present time. The principal character of the play is, of course, the one Miss Cline will play—a woman of business, not from choice, but from necessity, to save her father's name and credit. The part is said to fit her to the hilt, and she will undoubtedly make a hit in the drama, as she has in vaudeville. If universal commendation from both press and public is any indication of positive and indisputable merit, then this excellent comedy drama, "On Broadway," is an unqualified, unequivocal and emphatic success. Scarcely a scene and there are ten of them and hardly a line in the play fails to arouse the most exuberant sort of enthusiasm. The dramatic display of scene effects lifts it far beyond and above anything of a similar nature ever witnessed. The story of the play contains all the dramatic interest necessary to arrest the attention of an audience, and a novelty of the incidents gives to the performance a zest and refreshment. Miss Cline's company is headed by the versatile and popular comedienne, John G. Sparks, who is also a great favorite. Other members of the company are Ben T. Howard, Henry B. Bradley, Fred Burke, Jerry Hart, Jerome Starnish, Ed. L. Hines, George H. Howard, John A. Lough, E. S. McCall, Miss Irene Morgan, Alice Thill, Isabel Waldron, Little Helene Tine, and Broadway quartet.

Lilliputians Coming.

Tomorrow night the Lyceum will open with one of the largest attractions in America. This magnificent amusement enterprise is the Lilliputians, which stands today as one of the best and largest theatrical enterprises in the country. The sale of seats to the three performances to be given by the Lilliputians has been phenomenal in its extent and the demand has in no way decreased. There is no doubt that the Lyceum will prove too small for the demands that will be made upon it tomorrow night, though it is by no means a house of small proportions. Few seats are left for either of the night performances and the sale of tickets for the Saturday matinee has been exceedingly large. The Lilliputians offer a style of entertainment so widely different from any other attraction of this day and time that their business is assured everywhere.

Twelve midgets, all of them stars, assisted by a corps of specialty people and a ballet of over a hundred, are a sight often seen, and the people are showing their appreciation of the enterprise and the entertainment by giving them liberal patronage.

Lady Slave Coming.

Everybody has heard of Canary & Lederer's big New York Casino success, "The Lady Slave," and theatergoers of this city are awaiting the coming of Klaw & Erlanger's presentation of the merry operatic comedy to the Grand Wednesday, January 20th.

"The Lady Slave" has the record of a year's run at the Lyceum theater, London; a season's run at the Casino, a month's stay in Boston and a three weeks' vacation in Philadelphia.

At the Columbia.

Another large audience was present last night at the Columbia theater to witness the second performance of the Flora Stanford Company.

The bill was "Life of an Actress," and as on the preceding night, the performance was highly enjoyable and received liberal applause from beginning to end.

A decidedly "sweetheart," which was given Monday evening, is the work of Miss Stanford. And in point of plot and stirring climaxes, it is certainly an excellent play, and was the second at showing the onset stage of the theater at a rehearsal.

The bill was "The Problem of Our Century," which will open the Atlanta Lecture Association's course at the Grand on Friday night.

The sale of reserved seats opens this morning at the Grand box office. Reserved seats can be secured on presentation of membership tickets.

The Times says of his appearance Monday night:

"Mr. Ingalls' speech was, on the whole, a thorough analysis of current conditions, their causes and the consequences, and with the philosopher's instinct he struck invariably to the root of the evil, and laid it bare to public attention. With tact the speaker seized events familiar to all his audience to illustrate his theory. In a wonderful oratorical contest which made William J. Bryan a candidate at thirty-six years of age for the presidency of the United States, against the greatest wealth and political power ever combined, in a magnificent parallel he showed the mastery and artistry of the intellect."

Rome's Big Cotton Receipts.

Rome, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Rome has received up to date 5,131 bales of cotton, which is 10,482 bales more than last year. The receipts are 1,235 bales more than they were in 1934, which was one of the largest cotton years in the history of the city.

## A SURGICAL HOSPITAL

Drs. Elkins and Cooper To Erect a New  
Building at Once.

A LARGE PRIVATE SANITARIUM

Will Be Located at the Corner of  
Luckie and Fairlie Streets—Will  
Be Thoroughly Equipped.

Dr. W. S. Elkins and Dr. Hunter P. Cooper have decided upon a distinct departure in the pursuit of their surgical work which will give Atlanta another institution.

These two prominent surgeons have completed plans for the erection and practical conduct of a large and thoroughly equipped private sanitarium, devoted to general surgical work, and this new institution will be most complete and thoroughly equipped in every respect.

Full plans for the new enterprise have been settled upon; a site has been purchased; architects' plans drawn, and all that remains to be done in the way of preliminary arrangements is the letting of the contract for the building, which will be shortly done. Mr. Godfrey L. Norrman, the architect, has drawn the plans and bids for construction will be received shortly.

The new sanitarium will be located on the corner of Luckie and Fairlie streets, with the front on Luckie street. The site has only recently been purchased from the Southern Banking and Trust Company, and is known as the old Bridger property. It was bought through Mr. H. M. Atkinson, president of the banking company, and cost \$10,000. A two-story frame dwelling now stands on the lot, but it is to be removed to make way for the structure which will go up on the site.

The building was designed with a special view to the treatment of patients in need of surgical care, and every appointment is as nearly perfect as can be.

The plan shows a building of four floors and fifty-two rooms. It will be a grand some brick structure with a terra cotta and oil brick finish. The first story will be built up of granite, and the exterior effect will be striking and impressive. The interior floor will be of polished granite, and will be done in the latest and most improved manner. It will have all the latest modern conveniences, electricity, elevators, etc.

On the first floor of the building will be located dining rooms, laundry, kitchen, boiler room and servants' rooms. These are all conveniently arranged. On the second floor will be located the reception and consultation rooms, administrative office rooms, and rooms for the superintendent, head nurse and house physician.

On the third floor will be apartments for private patients. These will be comfortable and fitted with all home conveniences. The fourth floor will be devoted to rooms for private patients and the operating room. The operating room is arranged with a view to securing the best light, and will be perfect in its arrangement.

Drs. Elkins and Cooper have been at work on this new enterprise in a quiet way for several months. They have conferred the negotiating of the property, and been remarkably reticent in speaking of them. They recently paid a visit of inspection to the leading institutions of the world, and the result of their trip has been many practical ideas, which they will utilize in the fitting out of their new sanitarium.

The announcement of this venture will come in the nature of a surprise, as no previous rumor of such an intention has been circulated, and it will be received with interest because of the high professional and social standing of the two gentlemen at the head of it.

The contract will be let without delay, and the work will go ahead as soon as practicable.

WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.

The Showing Made by the Department Since May, 1936.

As something was said Monday night during the heated session of the police board meeting in regard to the city detective force, some facts about that department were brought to the attention of a representative of The Constitution yesterday.

Since May, 1936, less than nine months ago, the detective department had 2,062 arrests, or an average of about sixteen a day. The detectives made 54 cases, and arrested 168 city criminals. The sentences in the state courts through the instrumentality of the detectives aggregated 24 years. The fines in the recorder's court amounted to \$2,735.77. Property valued at \$7,524.24 was turned over to owners. Fifty sellers of whisky, illegally, were caught and convicted.

It requires the entire time of Chief Slaughter to receive calls and make memoranda of cases reported by citizens who visit him in his office. There is scarcely a moment during office hours when he is not thus engaged, or giving instructions to his men.

PHINIZY DECLINES TO ACCEPT.

Athens Manufacturing Company Is Without a President.

Athens, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Billups Phinzy, recently elected president of the Athens Manufacturing Company to succeed R. L. Blount, has declined the position, has notified the directors that he cannot serve.

He finds that the office requires more time than he can devote to it, and that business. A president will be chosen in a few days.

SHE DIED IN INSANE ASYLUM.

Mrs. Smith, Who Cut Her Daughter's Throat, Passes Away.

Columbus, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Eva Smith, who a few weeks ago cut her daughter's throat while suffering from mental aberration, and was sent to the asylum, died yesterday morning at her home at Smith's station today.

Her daughter recovered from the wounds, which were inflicted with a butcher knife while she slept.

Convict Escapes and Is Captured.

Worth, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—John Nelson, a convict, escaped from camp No. 2 a few days ago by jumping from the log train, but was yesterday captured in Macon.

Merchant Zuber Falls.

Cuthbert, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—T. W. Zuber, dealer in fancy and family groceries, was closed by the sheriff yesterday, under mortgage \$1,000, in favor of the Bank of Cuthbert, Mrs. Rosa B. Zuber and W. C. Worrell.

Members of Athletic Council.

Athens, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—A. H. Hull, of Athens, and C. Newell of Athens, have been elected members of the athletic council of the Athletic Association at the University of Georgia.

Grip in Washington, Ga.

Washington, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—An epidemic of grip is raging here and each day fresh victims are added to the list. It is a very severe type and two cases have gone into pneumonia. No fatalities have occurred from this cause yet. Every physician in the city is busy day and night. No less than fifty or sixty cases are reported to date.

## HOLDUP AT THE PARK

Patrick Connell, a Soldier, Assaulted  
by a Negro Last Night.

HIT WITH BRASS KNUCKS

Was Knocked Unconscious and His  
Pockets Rifled of \$10 in Cash.  
Car Frightens Negro Away.

Patrick Connell, a middle-aged white man, who is a private in the United States army at Fort Monmouth, was attacked by a negro footpad at Grant park about 7 o'clock last night, and robbed of all the cash he had, amounting to about \$10, and knocked senseless with brass knuckles.

The hold-up occurred near the Park avenue street car shed, on the eastern side of the park. The negro was chased into the woods beyond by a street car motorman, but at a late hour last night had not been captured.

Connell had been out to the park during the afternoon. About 7 o'clock, as he stood on the platform waiting for the car, a big negro approached from the woods to the south, and asked how long it would be before the car came.

Connell replied, and just as he did so the negro, without the slightest warning, drew his right hand from his pocket and struck Connell a terrible blow on the forehead.

The soldier staggered but did not fall. Reaching for his knife, he started at the highwayman, when he received another stinging blow on the other side of his forehead, knocking him senseless to the ground. The negro then went through Connell's pockets, taking all the cash he had. Fortunately at that moment the car came down the long grade, frightening the negro away. As the car stopped at the platform the outlaw ran through the woods. The motorman saw in an instant what had happened, and chased the fugitive for some distance, but was outrun, and gave up the race.

In the meantime Connell was lying on the platform still unconscious, with the blood slowly oozing from a frightful hole in his head. After the street-car men had grabbed his money, Connell recovered consciousness, and was brought to the corner of Hunter and Fraser streets on the car, where he was taken in charge by Officer Hollingsworth and conducted to his station house.

Here he gave a graphic account to the officers of his experience, furnishing a good description of the negro. The soldier's head was covered with blood, and he recovered consciousness, and was brought to the corner of Hunter and Fraser streets on the car, where he was taken in charge by Officer Hollingsworth and conducted to his station house.

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Everett was walking along the tracks when a negro approached him, requesting to have a five-dollar bill changed. Everett took that amount in small change from his pocket, when the outlaw struck him over the head with a brick, and grabbing his money, fled and has not been caught. Everett was badly injured, and is now in the hospital in a serious condition.

SIXTY DOLLARS A SQUARE FOOT.

Mr. Hugh Inman Pays Dr. McRae \$25,000 for His Whitehall Lot.

The Whitehall street corner occupied by John Collier and Dr. McRae's building was yesterday sold to Mr. Hugh T. Inman for \$25,000, which is at the rate of \$60 per square foot, and \$182.50 per front foot.

Recently Mr. Inman purchased the Ryan property, which is occupied by the two-story brick building leased by Douglas, Thomas & Davidson. The property sold yesterday by Dr. McRae fronted sixteen feet on Whitehall street, running back a depth of thirty-two feet.

Since buying the Ryan property Mr. Inman has seen the necessity of buying Dr. McRae's building, so that he could secure a more desirable front for his building. The present building will be torn away and an elegant front made, so that the store of the dry goods firm will have a front of more than forty feet.

Dr. McRae bought this property last February, when it was sold by the Collier estate. He paid \$25,000 for it, making \$5,000 on his investment in less than a year.

Douglas, Thomas & Davidson intend to tear down the structure on this property, as well as the present store, and erect a new entrance across the entire Whitehall street frontage.

The building now occupying this piece of property is the oldest brick structure on Whitehall street. It was erected by John Collier, father of the present mayor of Atlanta. Mr. John Collier died the brick laying him, while his son, John, helped make the mortar and carry the brick.

John Collier bought the lot just sold by Dr. McRae in 1841. It was won by a wooden office building on it, which he occupied until the beginning of the Civil War. During the war the structure was destroyed, as was nearly every other building in the town. Shortly afterwards the structure which now stands was erected by Mr. Collier. It has since been torn down and replaced, and this was done simply to give the store a modern appearance.

THE POLICE FORCE IS REDUCED.

Columbus Council Knocks Out Two Saloons.

Columbus, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Columbus city council tonight agreed to the repeal of the law which gave the police commissioners and police committee of the city council today, the report recommending reducing the police force from thirty-two to twenty-six men. Under the law creating the police commissioners for Columbus, that body has the appointment of the police force, from chief down, while the city council designates the number and fixes their salaries.

The same joint committee recommended that the liquor limits remain as now, and this, too, was agreed to. It knocks out only two saloons, in the section of Rose Hill.

Mr. Black Ill.

Athens, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Mr. Homer Black, of Atlanta, pursuing a postgraduate course here preparatory for Johns Hopkins university, is being detained at home by illness.

Augusta Factory Wants More Room.

Augusta, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—The Augusta factory has had to take its clothing room for additional looms, and is now building an addition to its plant to provide a new cloth and storeroom.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

OF SHOES!

20 Per Cent Discount.

Everything Goes!

Banister's \$5.00 Shoes at \$4.00  
\$6.00 Shoes at \$4.80  
Nettleton's \$5.00 Shoes at \$4.00  
\$6.00 Shoes at \$4.80

No Humbug About This.

Styles change rapidly, hence we think it best to clear the Stock for the reception of New, Stylish Shoes, for the coming season.

JOHN M. MOORE,

30 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

MONEY FOR LIGHT FURNISHED.—An order authorizing Receiver C. E. Woodruff, of the Rome Electric Light Company, to collect money for light furnished to the city of Rome during the months of October, November and December, was filed in the clerk's office of the United States circuit court yesterday.

VITASCOPES CASE SETTLED.—The suit over the vitascopes in the company of Nat Russ, which has been pending the state, was won by Mr. Russ, and he will continue the tour through the state.

RED MEN MEET.—The Cherokee tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men met last night at the hall on Alabama street in regular session. After the business of the meeting an elegant supper was served, to which were invited all the tribes of the visiting brothers: S. L. Harris, of Cherokee; C. M. Kistner, of Cherokee; Leo James Browning, of Mohawk tribe; Leo Fresh, of Comanche tribe; D. B. Stancil, of Cherokee tribe; and E. S. Harman, of Comanche tribe. Mr. and Mrs. A. T. C. Mayson, 33 Walker street, Mr. Morton will address a mass meeting of the citizens, and especially of the young women interested in rescue work at the Young Men's Christian Association hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. All are invited to be present. Those interested and acting in this movement are co-operating with Mrs. W. A. Waller Barrett, so well known in this city.

ON A SHOOTING TRIP.—Mr. H. M. Atkinson and Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., president of the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, leave this morning for a few days' shooting trip on the Empire and Dublin roads. They go down in a private car and will be gone several days.

MR. MORTON WILL SPEAK.—Mr. Charles Morton, of Chicago, associate evangelist of Charles N. Crittendon, is in the city in the interest of the Florence Crittendon home here. He is the guest of Mr. T. C. Mayson, 33 Walker street. Mr. Morton will address a mass meeting of the citizens, and especially of the young women interested in rescue work at the Young Men's Christian Association hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. All are invited to be present. Those interested and acting in this movement are co-operating with Mrs. W. A. Waller Barrett, so well known in this city.

COLONEL BUCK ILL.—Colonel A. E. Buck is confined to his bed by an attack of grip. He has been very sick for the past few days, but is rapidly improving and will be well in a few days.

BANK'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Southwestern of America Has Handled Over \$20,000,000.

Americus, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—The Bank of Southwestern Georgia, one of the solid institutions of Americus, celebrated its tenth anniversary today.

During a prosperous career of a decade, this bank has received from depositors more than \$20,000,000, and has paid to its shareholders, free of all taxes, \$80 per share on each share of stock of the value of \$100.

RECEIVER JORDAN AT WORK

Eagle and Phenix Will Soon Have a Large Force on Full Time.

Columbus, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Receiver Jordan announces that within the next three weeks a larger force of operatives will be employed than ever before in the Eagle and Phenix mills.

With the new and improved machinery the mills can do more and better work than ever before, and their receivers are determined to make money for the stockholders.

Mills Nos. 1 and 3 are now running on full time, and it will be only a short time before No. 2 will be ready to start off on full process.

Receiver English is expected in Columbus tomorrow or next day to look after some affairs of the mills.

CAN'T GIVE MONEY TO MILITARY

Macon City Attorney Says the Council Cannot Approbate.

Macon, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the city council tonight City Attorney Wimberly rendered as his opinion that the mayor and council cannot legally appropriate \$2,000 to maintain the military companies of Macon.

Alderman Proffitt said the amount could be legally appropriated to the police department and then applied to military purposes. The council took no action on the matter.

WOMAN OPERATED SWITCHES.

Nancy Carroll Died Yesterday at the Age of Ninety-Six Years.

Macon, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—For many years Nancy Carroll, a white woman, was in the service of the Central road as switchman at the Macon junction and was known as the only woman in the United States holding a similar position.

She died today at the age of ninety-six years. A few years ago she had to give up the place because of feebleness from old age.

An Old Settler.

When the rheumatism first















## MOORE-MARSH SALE

The Large Building at North Pryor and Edgewood Avenue on the Block.

## SHOULD BRING A LARGE SUM

It is Centrally Located and Will Probably Break the Record as a Real Estate Transaction.

The Moore-Marsh building, on the corner of Pryor street and Edgewood avenue, will be sold at public outcry at 12 o'clock today. This bids fair to be in point of price, the largest sale of a single piece of real estate ever made in Atlanta at auction.

This recalls a sale which was made some years ago, when Atlanta was much smaller. In the seventies the state and the heirs of the Mitchell estate became involved in a dispute over the property lying between Decatur and Wall streets and the Kimball and the Markham, and the present site of the union passenger station. All of this property had been deeded to the state by Mr. Mitchell on condition that it be used exclusively for railroad purposes. The present site of the station was so used, but the other part had been converted into a park. The case was finally compromised by the state retaining the depot site and the heirs getting the block between Decatur and Wall streets. Colonel C. W. Adair was commissioned to sell this for the heirs. It was divided up and sold in lots at auction, the sale lasting several days. Ex-Governor Brown, Judge Lochrane and Captain John Rice were among the chief purchasers.

The aggregate sales amounted to more than \$500,000.

During the last few years of financial depression, Atlanta real estate has not been active, but has held its price, and very little, if any, business property has been sacrificed. During the last few months there has been more activity, especially in business property. In the neighborhood of the Equitable alone many transfers of property have been made at good prices. Inman, Smith & Co. purchased their property on improved, paying \$50 a front foot for it. Robinson & Co. and also Dobbs, Wey & Co. have moved into the same neighborhood. Hon. Hoke Smith has bought the lot on Auburn avenue between Pryor and Peachtree. The Lowndes building, opposite the Marion hotel, has just been completed, and a large sheet of ground on the corner of Peachtree and Wall streets has been purchased a lot on Auburn avenue opposite the rear of the Young Men's Christian Association and has begun a seven-story building. It looks as though nearly all the heavy wholesale business was being concentrated in that section of town, while the recent good cash sale of the Ryan property shows a tendency to retain its precedence as a retail street.

There have been many guesses as to what the Moore-Marsh building would bring, and they have ranged from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Some estimate can be made from the recent sales in that part of town. The three-story building on the corner of Decatur and Ivy streets was sold for \$250 a front foot, and the building formerly occupied by the Waverly bicycle agency, on the corner of Peachtree and Walton streets, sold for \$150 a front foot.

Plans and specifications have already been drawn for transforming the Moore-Marsh building into an office building. Many people predicted that it would be hard to fill the Equitable building, but it has long since been overrun, and so are Temple Court, the Electric and the Norcross buildings, and after that all the way beginning to boom up, will be filled by the time it is completed, and still Atlanta calls for more office room.

## GIP SOUTH IS SANE.

Dr. E. E. Bush Examined Him and Says the Boy Is All Right.

Dr. E. E. Bush, the principal physician to the penitentiary, says that Gip South is as sane as any prisoner in the state. The doctor visited Richmond camp on Monday and had a long talk with the boy. Gip was bright and cheerful and he had a good record at the camp. The physician accordingly reported to the principal keeper, Judge Turner, that South is sound mentally and physically.

Gip was one of Atlanta's incorrigible boys. When he was a little fellow he was run over by a wagon, and after that he had brain fever. From that time he became unmanageable. He was in twenty scapes a year, perhaps more. He never seemed to care what disposition was made of his cases. If he was locked up, he smiled, and if he was turned loose, he went off with unconcern. His friends said that he was not guilty of the charge on which he was convicted and sentenced. He is now serving a term for stealing mules. It is said that his lawyer did not know that the case was to be called on the day it came up. This is from his friends, however.

## GOING TO TAMPA.

Mayor Collier Appoints a Delegation To Represent the Part of Atlanta.

Delegates were appointed to the south Atlantic and Gulf states harbor convention yesterday morning by Mayor Collier. The delegates are as follows: Messrs. T. B. Neal, Harbour Thompson, James W. English, R. D. Spaulding, Clark Howell, Jr., S. P. Woodson, W. C. Harrison, E. P. Liebman, E. P. Chamberlain, H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Black.

The convention will be held at Tampa, Fla., January 20th and will be for the purpose of taking steps to obtain appropriations from the national government to improve the harbor and coast defenses. Every city in the United States of more than 100 inhabitants will send delegates, and the convention is to be an affair of considerable magnitude and importance.

Dry Goods at Auction, Wholesale and Retail.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Indian Prints, Flannel Shirts, Linen Napkins, Towels and Towels, Dornier Night Shirts, white Flannel remnants, Aprons, Ladies' undies, etc. Thursday, January 14th, at 10 a. m. Absolutely to the highest bidder. BY THE FULTON AUCTION AND COMMISSION CO., Peachtree Street, Jan. 12-21

Southern Railway Daily Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Commencing January 12th on train 14 leaving Atlanta at 11:30 p. m., the Southern railway will resume daily sleeping car service between Atlanta and Brunswick. This car will be placed in union depot Atlanta at 9:30 o'clock p. m. for the reception of passengers. The car will leave Brunswick at 4:30 a. m. and will remain in the depot Atlanta until 7:30 a. m.

Reservations may be secured in advance at Southern railway ticket office, corner Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

A. C. SERGEANT, Ticket Agent.

D. P. ALLEN, Passenger Agent.

Jan. 13-15

Ever Move?

A trunk is the right thing. Footie's right place to buy 'em. Best goods, best wear, or your money back. 17 E. Jan. 17

The King of Pills is Beecham's-BEECHAM'S.

## Woman and Society

The movement started in Atlanta in the early fall to encourage horseback riding among the women of Atlanta seems to have been successful. There is no record on earth that affords more real pleasure. The bicycle is delightful, and yet few people having known the pleasures of horseback riding will acknowledge they prefer the bicycle. Southern women, in the "days gone by," were reputed as among the best women riders in the world, and all the ante-bellum belles are pictured on horseback, while books relating to their romances place their most romantic scenes in the course of horseback rides.

English women, whatever may be the athletic fads of the time, have never given up the pleasures of horseback riding, and at the riding school the young Englishwoman receives the finishing touches of her education, along with the literary or artistic finish.

The English women, however, are of all others the fondlest of outdoor sports. In an article on this subject Edith Cromwell writes:

"English women are sometimes called stiff, awkward and ungainly, but it is doubtful if these unhappy adjectives can be truthfully hurled at their descendants, unless a newly-created band of amazons disappears before its influence is extended to posterity. The English woman, especially in the riding school, is a brand new thing, for to attain life, she had to break through the thickest walls of conservatism that ever chained woman to that arch slave driver—prudence."

"The English woman is plentiful. She haunts from the most aristocratic circles, and she has permeated every branch of sport, not to follow, but to lead. She is either duchess, countess, baroness, lady or an honorable. She is the friend of royalty. The rest of feminine England is bound to follow her footsteps, and do as she does."

"About thirty years ago a certain Lady William Osbourne, distinguished for her kindly charity, her beauty and her happy disposition, rode her horse across country after the hounds. English society was shocked when the news of this daring innovation reached its dainty ears. The charming personality of the woman was a potent factor in her favor, but she was condemned. But that did not deter her, and she kept on hunting every season of her life, until she had passed her sixtieth year."

"Now the women of distinction who follow the hounds are legion. There are half a dozen who outrank all others in skill and daring, and these are headed by the duchess of Hamilton, the duchess of Devonshire, Viscountess Curzon, a relative of the former Miss Lettice, the American beauty; Lady Hesketh, an American; the baroness of Tyrrell, the Hon. Mrs. Horne, with famous as Margot Tennant, and the alleged original of 'Dodo.'"

"The duchess of Newcastle ranks among the best horsewomen of the world over. She holds a record of having ridden in the van for five successive seasons without scoring a fall, and in a country notorious for its rough going. She is small and slight, but she weighs eleven stones (154 pounds), and rides a sixteen-hand horse."

"On the hunting field Mrs. Asquith is distinguished for the same reason that made Margot Tennant famous in London society. She has nerves of iron, and nothing fazees her. She has not the skill of the duchess of Newcastle, but she has more fire, dash and seems to ride through a gate, no matter how ugly the fence may be."

## Ladies on Impeachment.

"How an impeachment case is conducted" was the principal subject of study brought before the civics section of the Woman's Club yesterday. Text books of all kinds were on hand for reference, and although the regular subject for study was the civics of Atlanta, its charter, etc., the law of impeachment was the subject upon which the section centered its chief interest, and it gave rise to much interesting and useful explanations of its many important points.

Just about the time that the committee of investigation in the present impeachment case agitating state interest was taking their places in the capitol, the chairman of civics called to order her class and asked the first lady, who seemed on the alert for the flow of explanation, what she knew of the law of impeachment.

"What I am just reading about," she said, "from McClure's civics," and then she proceeded:

"The house of representatives should have the sole power of impeachment. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. Further on," she continued, "the reading of the 'house' having resolved that a certain civil officer be impeached, orders that a committee be appointed to notify the senate of the fact, and to state that the house of representatives has taken due notice of the impeachment and has appointed a committee (usually of five members) to prepare careful articles of impeachment. The report of this committee having been considered in committee of the whole is reported back to the house with such amendments as seem necessary."

Here a very restless young woman interrupted and said: "But, Madam Chairman, this case is not to be brought before the United States senate and congress; my understanding is that it is one that is to be decided within the state government."

"Yes," that is true, replied the clever lady reading, "but I want to explain when I finished reading that the case at issue here would be carried on in exactly the same way as one before the United States court, the legislature and the state senate being in the same relation to the case as would congress and the United States senate to a similar case in the federal courts."

Learning all the points that accompany the case up to its present standing, the ladies sought to discuss the subject of the subject of the charges, but one of the class, who probably reads the last chapter of a novel before the first, inquired as to what punishment would be inflicted in case trial proceedings and the party impeached was found guilty.

Hearing the result she was at once overcome with sympathy, as were members of other places in the class of next meeting, when developments in the case prompting the study will serve as practical illustrations.

The class in civics is one of the most practically interesting of the club series, and one that affords at the same time the amusement and pleasure.

Notes of Society.

The Manning circle held an interesting meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Lynch, and there were some forty members present. The study of the American history and literature was the first among the course of studies adopted, was begun in a paper and discussion of Longfellow, his life and able works. Columbia the subject of a very attractive and clever historical paper read by Miss Angela Otis.

"Isabella" was the subject delightfully treated in a paper read by Miss Galloway. Both papers were discussed and the meeting throughout was a delightful one, indicating that the circle will be one of the most instructive and practical in its results.

The card party given by Mrs. Virgil O. Hardon, yesterday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Charles Dunbar Best, brought together a large and very happy party of married ladies. Progressive euchre was

the favored game that made their eyes sparkle as they lost and won, all eagerly watching out for the beautiful prizes that many drew for, but only three could win. The first prize, a silver luncheon dish, was won by Mrs. William Dickson; the second, an embroidered cushion in pink and blue, was won by Mrs. Hugh McKee; and the consolation prize, a silver picture frame, was drawn by Mrs. Martin Amorous.

American Beauty roses, used in profusion added to the beautiful prizes that many drew for, but only three could win. The first prize, a silver luncheon dish, was won by Mrs. William Dickson; the second, an embroidered cushion in pink and blue, was won by Mrs. Hugh McKee; and the consolation prize, a silver picture frame, was drawn by Mrs. Martin Amorous.

The ladies invited to meet Mrs. Roy were: Mrs. Robert Maddox, Mrs. Courtney Plunk, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Mrs. William Montgomery, Mrs. T. B. Neal, Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., Mrs. Henry S. Jackson, Mrs. Jack Cutler, Mrs. E. P. Black, Mrs. Charles Turner, Mrs. William Prescott, Mrs. W. A. Bates, Mrs. John Fitten, Mrs. Richard Johnson, Mrs. Orme Campbell, Mrs. William Greene, Mrs. Charles North, Mrs. J. S. Ellis, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Edward Peters, Mrs. Hugh McKee, Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, Mrs. George Traylor, Mrs. Ashford, Mrs. Charles Wells, Mrs. Joseph Moody, Mrs. John Grant, Mrs. Mary Funnell, Mrs. Walter Wagner, Mrs. W. D. Palmer, Mrs. L. Palmer, Mrs. Louise Beck, Miss Diction, Mrs. R. A. Harris, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. McCarty, Mrs. Dee McCarty, Mrs. Roy, Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Edgar Thomas, Mrs. Henry Tanner, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Hunter Cooper, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Ben Wiley, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. William Spaulding, Mrs. John W. Moore, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. William Inman, Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., Mrs. A. L. Thom, Mrs. T. D. Meador, Mrs. William Dickson, Mrs. Hugh Haglan, Mrs. Charles Winslow, Mrs. Healey, Mrs. George Harris, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. George Parrott, Mrs. John Grant, Mrs. Mary Funnell, Mrs. Louis Jones, Mrs. Dugas, Mrs. Hekey, Mrs. Ravened, Mrs. Robert Ridley, Misses Goldsmith and many others.

Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Grady hospital, called a meeting of the executive committee of the Kimball this morning at 11 o'clock.

In the absence of the chairman, Miss Newman, Miss Jennie English, secretary of the young ladies' auxiliary of the Grady hospital, called a meeting of that committee at her residence this afternoon at 10 o'clock. A large attendance is urged, as business of importance will be discussed.

There will be a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the Woman's Club rooms at the Grand.

Miss Laura Knowles has returned home from Florida.

Mrs. Florine Holt entertains a party at cards this afternoon.

Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin has returned from Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson has returned from Richmond, where she was the recipient of many social honors.

Mrs. Cox is expected home from New Orleans this week. She has had a number of delightful parties and has been given in her honor, among them a dinner by Mrs. James Jackson, and a luncheon by Mrs. Keever, a notably prominent and brilliant woman in New Orleans society.

The friends of Mrs. Robert Collins will regret to hear of his illness.

Letters recently received from Vienna announce that Dr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Coribel Venable are housekeeping in their places in the capitol, with a number of American acquaintances.

Miss Avis Batts will return from Baltimore this month.

Miss Hemphill will visit Cartersville next week.

Miss Larda Williams has recovered from her recent illness.

Miss Elizabeth Lovejoy will return from Macon this week.

Miss Mildred Cabaniss is visiting in Macon.

It is probable that Miss Bertha Willingham, of Macon, will accept the invitation to the most important social gathering in Atlanta who have consented to take part in the Gibson pictures. It will be remembered that Miss Willingham was selected by Gibson as the central figure in one of the most important social gatherings in Atlanta who have consented to take part in the Gibson pictures. It will be remembered that Miss Willingham was selected by Gibson as the central figure in one of the most important social gatherings in Atlanta who have consented to take part in the Gibson pictures.

The coming of Mrs. Dunbar Roy to Atlanta brings into society one of the most admired and attractive of Richmond's belles. Mrs. Dunbar Roy is the only daughter of a family prominent and wealthy, and she has enjoyed all the advantages of education and travel. At the several entertainments she has attended since coming to her new home she has made a charming impression and is insured the friendship and admiration of all those fortunate enough to know her.

Miss Emily Stuart Harrison, chairman of the modern fiction section of the Woman's Club, calls a meeting of that class this morning at 11 o'clock in the club rooms.

"The History Class" meets at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Farnsworth, 131 Capitol Square, next Friday afternoon.

Last Monday evening Miss Georgia Holmes entertained a pleasant party of friends in honor of Misses Etta and Lizzie Sherman, of Cornelia, who are visiting friends in the city. Those present were: Misses Etta and Lizzie Sherman, Ada and Lucile Turner, Lena and Annie Rauschenberg, Lizzie and Lula Walcott, Clara Hay, and Messrs. Halle, Lawrence, Griffin, Rauschenberg, Heighit, Hollingsworth, Humphrey, Smith and Dr. Connally.

MAY BE A MURDERER.

Young Negro Boy Struck by a Rock and Is in a Critical Condition.

Last night about 6 o'clock Foster Murphy, a young negro boy, who lives at 163 Fraser street, was struck on the head with a rock by an unknown negro boy at the corner of Whitehall and Fair streets, and perhaps fatally injured.

A deep wound was made on his head at the base of the brain, and the skull was fractured. He was taken to the hospital in the ambulance, where at a late hour last night he was resting well, but his recovery is doubtful.

Murphy had engaged in a fight with his assailant over some trivial matter, when the latter grabbed a rock and hurled it with terrific force toward Murphy's head. The injured boy fell to the ground, stunned and bleeding, and was later taken to the drug store on the corner, where the ambulance was summoned.

Call Officer Crusselle reported to the telephone police station, where he was told that the negro, who threw the rock had slipped and no trace of him could be found.

## HEARING EVIDENCE

Testimony Is Being Taken in the Contest for Justice.

## GREEN'S BALLOT WAS FOUND

He Did Vote the Ticket Which Was Thrown Out—Several More Ballots Attacked by Walker.

The hearing of evidence in the contest over the election for a West End Justice of the peace began yesterday morning. The court was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by Judge W. E. Fouts, who had been selected to preside at the hearing. The basement of the courthouse, where the contest is being held, was filled with friends of both parties.

Captain A. J. Walker was represented by Mr. Hugh Dorsey and Judge Edgar H. Orr was represented by Judge J. K. Hines, C. B. Reynolds, W. H. Terrell, W. C. Munday and S. C. Crane. At the opening of the court, Mr. Dorsey read the grounds of contest alleged by the contestant, and Judge Hines, on behalf of Judge Orr, filed a demurrer to the notice of contest, alleging that the charges were wrong—first, because the contest was brought against every candidate, second, because the witnesses to be used by the contestant were not named in the notice; third, because the various grounds that were given in the notice were not stated in the action, were incomplete and insufficient.

Captain Walker then announced that as he had previously made an affidavit alleging that certain votes had been illegally cast, he desired to open the ballot box. A subpoena was then served on the clerk of the superior court, Judge G. H. Turner, and the box was brought into court.

Apply to the court the first vote which he wished to find was numbered 142, which, he said, had been cast by D. A. Green. The ballot was found and it was seen that it had been cast by Mr. Green. It read: "For Justice of the Peace, 102nd district, G. M. J. P. Walker; for constable, J. M. Rayson." Mr. Green was then introduced by the contestant, and the attorneys for Orr objected to any evidence being given by this witness on the ground that his name was not mentioned in the allegation.

They also objected to Mr. Green explaining for whom he had voted, and the contestant claimed that the ballot was the best evidence and that it spoke for itself. Mr. Green testified that he had voted the ticket, that it was late when he had cast it and that he had intended to vote for A. J. Walker and not for J. P. Walker, as the former was the only Walker running. On the cross examination, Mr. Green testified that he was a constable for constable, that his name was on Walker's ticket and that he had been working for Walker both previous to and on the day of the election. He said that he had lived in Atlanta since 1875 and had known Captain Walker for several years. He also said that he had handled a good many of Walker's tickets on the day of the election.

The evidence given by Green, and by agreement of the counsel, Captain William C. Massey, the court stenographer, and Mr. C. B. Reynolds were allowed to assist the court in ascertaining the facts of the case. In order to facilitate the finding of those votes which were desired, it was while this was being done that another ballot was found which had been cast for J. P. Walker. It was numbered 120, and the friends of Judge Orr are now at work looking up the man who cast it.

After this work had been completed, the vote of Dan A. Massey was attacked by the contestant, and it was found that the name of the records that his name is Ben A. Massey and not Dan A. Massey, as stated in the notice, and it was further found that he had not resided in the 102nd district at the time of the election. However, the vote was attacked by the contestant on the ground that the voter who had cast it did not reside in the 102nd district at the time of the election.

J. A. Speers was sworn by the attorney for Captain Walker. Counsel for Judge Orr objected to the evidence of this witness on the ground that his name had not been furnished them in the notice, and, in fact, had not been mentioned at all. The objection was noted by the court and Speers was allowed to testify. He swore that he had known Ben A. Massey for several years; that he is a saloon keeper on Marietta street, and that Massey told him (Speers) that he lived on Hayden street. This was objected to by the counsel for the contestant on the ground of hearsay. Speers also testified that Hayden street is in the 123rd district and not the 102nd district. The cross-examination brought out the facts that Speers had reached the age of forty-eight years and had lived in the city for seven years.

The name of Jim Brooks was attacked by the contestant. Judge Orr's attorneys objected on the ground that no such vote had been cast. They admitted that J. M. Brooks had cast a ballot for Judge Orr, but denied that Jim Brooks had in any way participated in the election. J. A. Speers was again put on the stand by the counsel for the contestant and he was objected to by the counsel for the contestant on the ground that his name had not been given to them as one of the witnesses.

Speers swore that J. M. Brooks is not a real voter of this district, having changed his residence to the 123rd district. Judge Hines then announced that it was necessary for him to fill an engagement at the court and asked that the court be adjourned. Counsel agreed to adjourn, and the court was adjourned by Judge Fouts until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the hearing will be resumed.

Tichenor at Athens.

Athens, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Mr. Reynolds Tichenor, captain of Auburn's football team, was here last night and entered the law class of the University of Georgia.

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Southern Railway.

NO. ARRIVE FROM NO. DEPART TO

12 New York 7:30 a.m. 100 Charleston 4:45 a.m.

13 Savannah 7:45 a.m. 101 Columbia 5:25 a.m.

14 Augusta 8:15 a.m. 102 Columbia 6:00 a.m.

15 Jacksonville 8:30 a.m. 103 Brunswick 7:20 a.m.

16 Fort Valley 8:45 a.m. 104 Richmond 7:50 a.m.

17 Port Valley 9:00 a.m. 10



**CINCINNATI, O**  
PUBLISHED, 1871.

A large number of young men from all parts of the state have applied for admittance to the institution, and it is expected that the number will be increased considerably. Arrangements have been made for the new ones, and the excellent advantages offered by the cheap boarding state will cause a majority of the young men to board at the Dormitory.

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